SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

JANUARY 1946

FEB 16 1946

WHAT PRICE SPECIALIZATION?

Lawrence K. Frank

A. Alfred Cohen

THE VETERAN'S WAITING WIFE

Pearl Case Blough

TREATMENT WITHIN FOUR WALLS

Herman R. Rudolf

Channing B. Richardson

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Next Month

RECREATION CHARTS ITS COURSE

A Special Section on . . . .

. . . . the peacetime role of recreation, new trails blazed by wartime experience, expanded opportunities, administrative skills.

New Reckonings by Howard C. Beresford

Recreation provides one of the richest experiences in practical democracy. Looking forward to an era of expansion, Mr. Beresford states the challenge to the recreation field—the need for better teamplay between all agencies, public and private and for concerted planning to provide recreation programs for *all* members of the community, regardless of age or affiliation.

On From Here by Bradley Buell

New trends in recreation. An evaluation of past achievements as a springboard for future planning. How the community recreation movement has developed a program of hobbies and collections, clubs and camping, athletics, music and drama. Practical issues concerning main sources of funds, importance of paid leadership, total community planning.

Practical Tips on a Recreational Program by J. Lee Brown

How to organize a recreation program, using all existing facilities —and avoid tramping on local toes.

The "Teen-Ager" Speaks Her Mind by Marion Robinson

2,000 letters written by youngsters—their implications and challenge to group work agencies.

Watch for this special Recreation section and half a dozen other informative features in the February issue of—

Survey Midmonthly

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

VOL. LXXXII, NO. 1 JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK JANUARY 1946

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM

Among already broken New Year's resolutions we blithely list: to stop joining committees . . . never to be "in conference" . . . to answer our mail promptly . . . to stop gossiping about so and so . . . to stop brooding over *Survey Midmonthly* long enough to read *Survey Graphic* each month.

● Notes of cheer for the New Year . . . National committees are now meeting occasionally in New York instead of Washington . . . Pigeons in Ohio have been exonerated of suspicion as virus carriers . . . National Social Work Council becomes the National Social Welfare Assembly . . . Relief for stomach ulcers is just around the corner . . . Bill to set up the proposed Federal Department of Community Services probably will be introduced in January . . . "From Veteran to Civilian" looks like a sell-out . . . Lieutenant Colonel "Charlie" Birt is back from the wars. So are a lot of other very much missed people . . . We seem assured of a place to sleep at Buffalo . . . Fred Hoehler, as successor to the late Pierce Atwater, will guide the destinies of the country's biggest community chest, the Community Fund of Chicago.

CIRCULATION PLEASE!

Survey Associates extends a warm and hearty welcome to Rosamond Lee, Mollie Condon's successor as circulation manager for *Survey Midmonthly* and its joint subscription with *Survey Graphic*. Miss Lee comes to us fresh from a proud record of doubling in three years the circulation of *The Far Eastern Survey*. Social work holds no terrors for her, and her mind is already busy at work on the "perennial problem of persuading prospects" that they can't get along without the "Mid." Indeed, she's surprised that many do. We're sure this state of affairs will be remedied as, with her wide experience as promotion director, she gets into the swing of her new job with us.

CRIME WAVE?

Editorially speaking, it would never have occurred to us to charge that the press "is guilty of understatement" in playing up crime stories. But that's what J. Edgar Hoover did in an address last month before 700 high police officials who were in Miami attending the International Conference of Police Chiefs. "The fingerprint files of the FBI reveal a criminal army of 6,000,000 individuals who have been arrested and fingerprinted, one out of every twenty-three inhabitants of the U. S." Predicting a recurrence of "the Roaring Twenties," Mr. Hoover pointed to the "most despicable offenses," committed by juvenile delinquents. Perhaps communities should now dust off their March 1943 copies of *Survey Midmonthly's* special issue "Juvenile Delinquency — A Challenge to Concerted Action."

REVERSE ENGLISH

It came as a shock to Paul Jans, as a church social worker, to discover that white boys, from stable homes, whose families went to church, were more prejudiced in their attitudes toward Negro boys than were "bad" delinquent boys from disadvantaged homes. The reasons, and other significant discoveries by Fellowship Center's (St. Louis) experiment in race relations, are found in his article "Race Relations at the Grass Roots."

PRICE OF VICTORY

Preliminary figures indicate total "battle death loss" (i.e. deaths in action) will total about 325,000 for all branches of the U. S. services. This is six times greater than losses in World War I. Aggregate losses for all previous American wars, including losses of both sides in the Civil War, were about 250,000. Relative to their strength, losses in army and navy were nearly equal. However, losses other than combat were relatively much less than in previous wars. Only 4 per cent of the hospitalized wounded died as compared with 8 per cent in World War I. Only about 6 out of every 10,000 died from disease, compared with 165 in World War I and 712 for the Northern Army in the Civil War. Typhus, cholera, yellow fever, malaria, and other contagious diseases were almost entirely eliminated by preventive measures. Penicillin, sulfa, whole blood, DDT, new methods of surgical care played a notable role.

WELL MET

We're sure that Lawrence K. Frank, director of the Caroline Zachry Institute of Human Development (see page 3), and A. Alfred Cohen, recently director of activities of the St. Louis YM and YWHA, (see page 5), are quite unknown to each other. But their manuscripts shook hands so like old friends when they found themselves marooned together on our editorial island, that it seemed no more than right to send this January number to their joint rescue. Keynote of each is the quandary posed when "specialization" outruns "coordination." Tragic result is that it's the client who suffers.

ACTION

Health leaders responsible for the Gunn-Platt survey of voluntary health agencies (see *Survey Midmonthly*, October 1945), are not letting grass grow under their feet. Plans for strengthening the National Health Council with new executive direction and a "unified health education and fund raising program" were launched at a meeting in New York, on January 16, of twenty-five distinguished national lay leaders. The organizing committee responsible for the meeting in-

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cluded Leroy A. Lincoln, president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Raymond B. Fosdick, president, Rockefeller Foundation; Chester I. Barnard, president, New Jersey Bell Telephone Company; Guy Emerson, vice president, Bankers Trust Company of New York; Louis I. Dublin, second vice-president, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, temporary chairman.

WOMAN'S WORK

This might be a man's world, but wartime travelers know well that much of the space of the world on wheels was taken over by the wives and brides and sweethearts of our ever "transferring" military. Often gay, sometimes pathetic, always on the move, wives of servicemen are described vividly by Pearl Case Blough, USO national director of services to women and girls, who gives us this month a picture of the readjustment problems which feminine youth too must face as their "veterans return." (See page 7.)

FULL CIRCLE

"From shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves in two generations" might be an appropriate caption for the Child Welfare League of America's recent proposal for a $50,000,000 federal grant for construction of children's institutions during the next two years. Leader in the earlier battles for more and better foster homes, when institutional care dominated the field, the league now cites an unmet need for 30,000 foster homes, as one of the reasons for the proposed expansion and improvement of institutional facilities.

MORE HONORS

To Charles-Edward Amory Winslow, of the Yale Medical School, the Elizabeth Severance Prentiss National Award in Health Education. . . . To Murray A. Auerbach, since 1920 executive secretary of the Indiana Tuberculosis Association, the Hoyt E. Dearholt Memorial medal. . . . To Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, the Wendell L. Willkie Memorial Award of the African Academy of Arts and Research of New York City.

HOPES SCUTTLED

Tentative hopes that the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis might lead other specialized health agencies toward a more inclusive preventive health program went glimmering with the announcement of its forthcoming campaign. (See *Survey Midmonthly*, "From Yesterday to Tomorrow in the Voluntary Health Movement," October, 1945.) "Our objectives will remain those laid down by Franklin Delano Roosevelt . . ." said President Basil O'Connor. "There is so much yet to be done . . . we cannot divert our energies or funds to other public health fields at this time." Last year's campaign produced $16,000,000, by far the largest sum—except for the tuberculosis seal sale campaign—raised by any of the national health agencies. Through November seventeenth, 12,926 cases of infantile paralysis during 1945 had been reported to the U. S. Public Health Service for the entire country.

LET DOWN?

"Apathy" was the disappointing undercurrent reported by one trained observer at a recent state conference of social work. "Everybody seemed tired. Talk was mainly about same old motions and methods. No challenge of purpose to take the place of the intense concentration on winning the war." Might be. Perhaps social work leaders have their problems of "personal readjustment" no less than the returning veteran.

IF YOUR COPY ARRIVES LATE

Copies of *Survey Midmonthly* are now reaching subscribers about three weeks late. The shortage of experienced employes still cripples publishers, printers, railroads, trucking companies, post offices.

But little improvement is expected for several months to come. If your copy of *Survey Midmonthly* does not arrive by the thirteenth of the month after the one printed on the cover (four weeks late) let us know.

FEBRUARY EVENT

Watch for next month's twelve page special section of *Survey Midmonthly*, "Recreation Looks Ahead." Third in our "from war to peace" series, this forecasts great things to come in the better use of America's leisure. Newest field to discover the "community," recreation leaders testify to the permanent values of wartime lessons.

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WHAT PRICE SPECIALIZATION?

Waste of Expertness

Conservation of special skills discussed by LAWRENCE K. FRANK, director of the Caroline Zachry Institute of Human Development.

IN 1947, the "war babies," born since Pearl Harbor, will start to enter school. The doors of the community will begin to open for that generation whose infancy was conditioned by absent fathers, working mothers, overcrowded housing, inadequate nursing and medical care. Already in the schools and in the community are the adolescent older brothers and sisters of these infants, who also suffered much from these same wartime conditions. A common sense regard for the conservation of human resources demands that we do everything possible to prevent the individual and social consequences from the neglect and ill treatment which these children have experienced.*

At hand to aid us is much new knowledge of child growth, development, and maturation. Possessing that knowledge are specialists in child psychology, education, nutrition, child care, child health, psychiatry, recreation, with a battery of professional skills that can be brought to bear upon the problems of a given child in his family and social setting. It is the opportunity and responsibility of our time to utilize this knowledge and these special skills in a concentrated effort to care for, rear, nurture, protect, develop, and cherish the children and adolescents of this generation whose future course will be determined in these next few years.

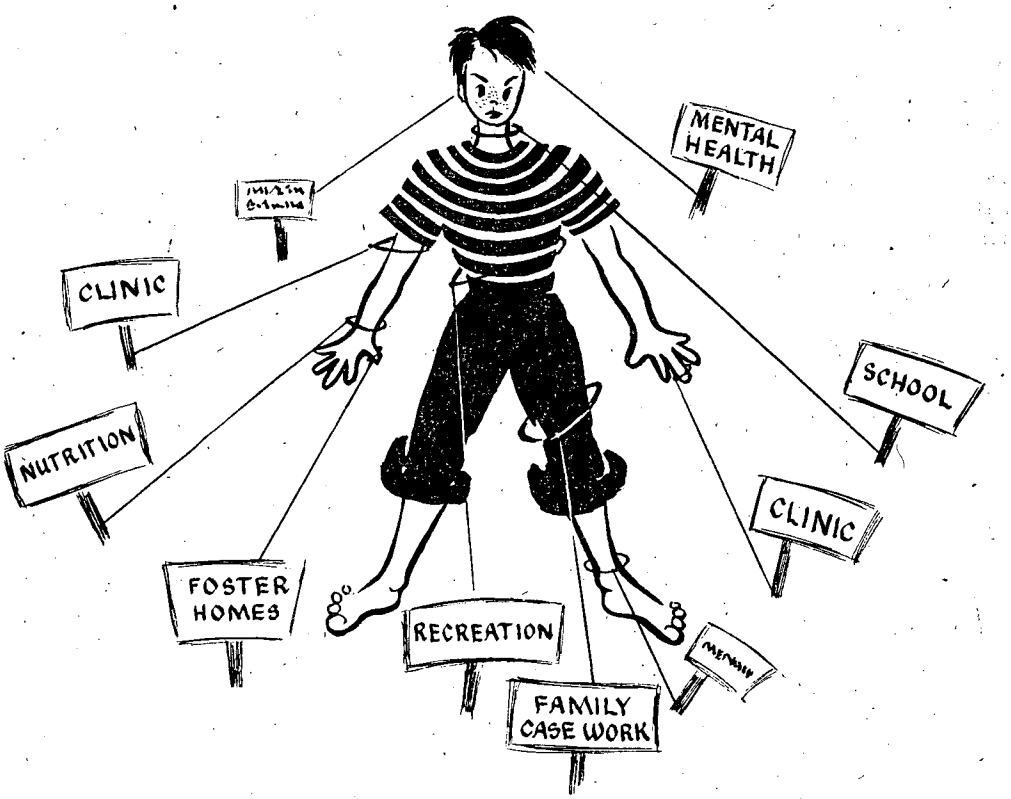
The very multiplicity of these special skills, however, erects a block to the easy discharge of this community responsibility. The individual child or youth has been fractionated into a growing number of highly specialized parts, functions, defects, problems, and needs. Each separate compartment of the child is the target for service of highly trained personnel with single-minded devotion to their special duties. Their services are made available and administered by a multiplicity of agencies and organizations for education, care, protection, treatment. Each tends to serve one need and ignore all other needs and difficulties. Such an unbalanced service often creates other serious difficulties. Too often, agencies take up cases, work on them until they get tired or discouraged, and then drop them with no sense of responsibility for seeing that the case is reassigned or kept under scrutiny.

The way in which specialized services are now organized in most communities puts a premium on "waste of expertness." Specific knowledge and particular technical skills are frustrated in particular cases, because they are not related to other knowledge and other skills needed to meet other problems of the individual child. There is produced the current situation of confused, aimless efforts that we see so often in the work with juvenile delinquents.

If communities are to meet the critical needs of this war-torn generation, they must recognize that an effective program for children and youth calls for some method of concerted operation by these highly diversified organizations and their specialized personnel. The human body is a beautiful illustration of the highest degree of specialization. But the manifold parts are wondrously "organized" to ensure the continuous and balanced interaction of specialized organs and ever changing functions, secretions, intakes, and eliminations. As in organisms, we must remember that specialized community service structures, functions, and activities require a correlative "organization" through which each can operate autonomously, but with continuous interaction and synchronization with all the others. Such organization is not an overhead agency to dominate the rest; it is essentially a way of operating within—in constant relation to all other functioning parts or agencies. Somehow we must strive to create the community equivalent of the human brain, so that these rich resources of public and private agencies, the new knowledge, professional skills, and personal devotion to duty can be orchestrated into a more coherent, a more closely articulated pattern of organized operation.

Don't Be a Scold

There is little value in the usual resort to exhortations and scoldings. The disorganization of community services and the resultant waste of specialized knowledge and technical skills cannot be laid at



Drawn for *Survey Midmonthly* by Shirley Lowe

*To help schools prepare for these and other children, a Teachers Service Committee on Emotional Needs of Children has been organized to collect and prepare materials for pre-service and in-service training of teachers to understand the emotional needs of children and provide more helpful school programs. This committee will operate from the Caroline Zachry Institute.

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any individual doorstep. The underlying fact is that the rapid growth of specialization has outstripped the skills of community organization and the comprehensive wisdom of professional statesmanship. What is needed is an imaginative exploration of ways and means of reorientation and re-planning.

We need to reexamine the training of our professional workers. Few professional schools have prepared their students to practice their specialty as a participant in the community organization along with other specialized personnel. The older men and women, particularly, trained in the established patterns of isolated practice, find it difficult to see how they can become part of an orchestra ensemble without surrendering their independence. Hence they merely "refer" the individual to another specialist and make little or no effort to pool their findings and advice with others.

We need to reevaluate the innumerable attempts to integrate or correlate services through coordinating councils, interagency conferences, and other devices. Usually these efforts have been with the higher level of administrative personnel. Chief executives and the leading practitioners in each agency are called together to establish cooperation and integration. The result is that each representative is put in the position of maintaining the prestige and position of his organization or group, emphasizing its unique and different functions, needs, and rights. Not much, therefore, has been gained by these efforts, and immense amounts of time and energy have been wasted by repeated conferences and meetings.

We need a new perspective for the lay boards which control the policies of clinics, children's and family welfare agencies, hospitals, and others. Too often "patriotism" for their own organization becomes an "isolationism" in which the staff concurs in order to enjoy board support. A reeducation of this board membership is needed in order to give them an understanding of their responsibilities, not merely to their own organization, but to larger community needs.

Begin with People

Finally, it is worth remembering that specialized agencies and personnel can work together only when confronted with actual individuals and concrete situations. The place to begin is with *people,* not with paper programs of coordination formulated by agency administrative personnel. The nervous energy of integration stems from actual children who need the attention of these diverse organizations and trained personnel. A practical example can be found in the experience of a teaching hospital. Here the medical care of each patient is entrusted to one physician. He is expected and required to use all the available and appropriate diagnostic tests and examinations, consultations and therapy from other experts which are provided by such a hospital and medical school faculty. The individual doctor maintains his autonomy, but along with that autonomy goes responsibility for mobilizing for his particular patient the specialized skills and supporting services that are part of the setting in which he works. The physician in charge and his collaborators are held accountable for what they do or fail to do in each case served by them.

A similar *accountability* for each child served is the necessary cornerstone for any plan to organize better the specialized services of the community. If we begin with the individual, in his family, school, and neighborhood environments, we can then mobilize the knowledge and skills of the many organizations and professions which have different resources to meet his various needs.

Therefore, with such an approach, each agency or profession would have a chance to do its "stuff," not merely for one need or defect, but as part of a concerted effort concerned with the whole individual.

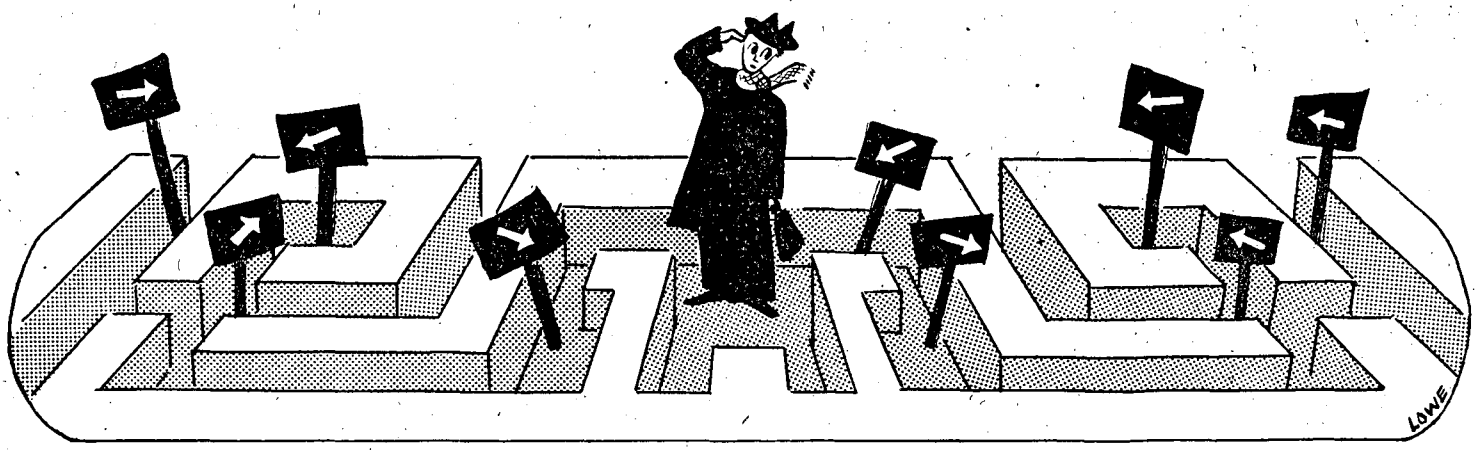
Back of such an individualized and concrete approach there is need for some community group to provide over-all staff work. It should conduct what the army calls intelligence service, that is, collect information about the needs of children, their number, age grouping, location, condition, and so on in each area of operation. It should plan the broad strategy of conservation, develop ways and means of establishing accountability for what agencies do or fail to do with the particular children whom they serve. It should promote plans for the more generalized training of professional specialists and for the broader education of lay board members. It should develop a high quality of community leadership for new mental health programs, family services, first grade classes, and so on, which will begin to prevent and avoid emotional disturbances and personality problems likely to become full blown "cases" a few years later.

This group of community strategists should see that the oncoming rush of new buildings, schools, hospitals, health centers, playgrounds will be designed for the full use of modern knowledge about mental hygiene, family living, recreation, and creative arts and crafts.

In such an enterprise, there is ample room for all the different organizations of the community. But they must learn to pool their personnel and resources so that their very expertness will not be frustrated and wasted. This calls for a larger measure of self-discipline and generous action to subordinate loyalty to one organization for the sake of joint collaborative effort by all. The test of what each should do is inherent in these simple questions:

"What do children need?"

"How can we provide this for them with the minimum of confusion, rivalry, and damage?"



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IS THERE A WAY OUT?

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Which Way Out?

Wanderers in the maze of uncoordinated community services need streamlined direction finders—here described by A. ALFRED COHEN, experienced youth worker.

ELEVEN YEARS AGO, a community survey in Hartford, Conn., pointed to the confusion among applicants and the limitations upon effective service resulting from organizational specialization by the many agencies serving families and children. "The choice of agency to which the client applies . . . is mainly by chance . . . There is no machinery for reaching out into the community to identify developing problems in their early stages. . . . Lack of continuity in treatment . . . adds to the instability of the client." The solution recommended, a central intake bureau, found little favor either with the local agencies or with national leaders.

Yet the last decade has witnessed a persistent and continuous search for means to help the client more surely thread his way through the network of specialized agencies now available to meet his needs. As Philip Klein of the New York School of Social Work aptly puts it, "Situations have occurred again and again in which the interest of the client seemed to be in danger of being crowded out by the multiplicity of efforts in his behalf. . . ."

Dramatic and popular awareness of this overcomplexity has emerged during the past year as part of our national concern for the returning veteran. The rush to establish "Information Centers" in hundreds of communities may seem a sudden and emergent phenomenon. But it is actually in direct line with other efforts to protect the great values of specialization from the wastes of organizational confusion.

Social work has come a long way since the last war, and as we emerge during the next twelve months from the pressures of demobilization, this very awareness of the problem seems likely to press communities towards an evaluation of the permanent usefulness of the information center device. An understanding of some of the trends which have preceded, may help give a perspective from which to consider the practical question, "Is there a future role for the information and referral center?"

Mergers

Since 1935, there has been a steady trend toward mergers of specialized agencies serving families and children. This trend played a vital role in showing the way toward a partial answer to the need for a simplification of services.

Workers find it much easier to make referrals when a single agency serves the family as a complete unit. The confusion which arises when two agencies assist a family with much the same kind of service, is eliminated. Foster care, provided by institutions and by noninstitutional foster care agencies, has been consolidated. Thus we find consolidations that have brought together family and children's agencies; children's agencies with the children's departments of family agencies; family, children's, and other specialized agencies; family agencies and travelers' aid work, and other types of combination practically suited to the different needs of particular communities.

Strength in Unity

Significantly also, these mergers have been part of a trend away from the categorical and towards the generic philosophy of welfare service. But they should not be taken as denying the value, indeed the increasing value, of specialization. Jacob Kepecs, of the Jewish Children's Bureau of Chicago, points out that "specialization is a matter of special skills of persons, rather than of organizations. Only when the various parts of the whole act in harmony and unity can each part probe the strength of its particular medium." That such combinations can sharpen rather than blunt the skills of the specialist is evidenced by this testimony from the Family and Children's Service of St. Louis:

"There has been an enrichment in the point of view of the family agency staff expressed in an increased awareness of issues involved in the foster care of children. Within the children's agency we see an appreciation of the possibility of work with families who have been previously regarded as hopeless. Availability of diverse resources under a single administrative direction permits uninterrupted continuous planning and a greater degree of flexibility in points of treatment, resources, and methods."

After eight years experience with the merged Jewish Social Service Bureau of Pittsburgh, Gertrude Glick testifies to much the same thing. Case loads can still be assigned to specialized workers, but the tendency is for them to learn to do a generic job for the whole family rather than to give piecemeal service to individual members.

Paralleling mergers has been a trend to reach out and offer skilled consultation and referral service at the grass roots of the community where people work and live. Essentially, this is an attempt to "find" people with problems and give them advice and direction before they themselves start out on the search for some agency which can meet their needs. A wartime example is the Personal Service Division of United Seamen's Service [see *Survey Midmonthly*, February 1944]. This is really a casework consultation and referral service within an industry—the maritime industry. Designed to give advice, information, and service to merchant seamen, its policy, from the first, has been to avoid duplication with the services of community agencies. Rather, its function is to make a quick diagnosis of the applicant's problem, interpret to him the service he really needs, and help make arrangemnts for it.

The experience of the division has added greatly to our knowledge of what it takes to make such outposts of referral function effectively. Many people coming to it did not know that there were community agencies equipped to handle their problems. Others knew that there were such agencies but were prejudiced against them. Men had to be met on their own, not an agency's, terms. Surface needs and immediate requests had to be established within the first few minutes of a dynamic interview. Casework tools had to be sharpened. Above all, a diagnosis of the problem had to be made under pressure, cutting to the core of the problem and its implications, without at the same time losing or destroying the vitality of the casework relationship.

A Call for Many Skills

Constance Kyle, director of the division, thus summarizes their experience:

"Short contact interviewing calls for all the skills in our arsenal. The referral process in itself may not be as simple as giving someone an address and telephone number. In fact, referral to a community agency that has become associated in the public's mind with charity and unemployment, may, and usually does, call for a good deal of interpretation related to the particular situation." If the referral is to work out successfully, the basis for referral must be clearly understood and accepted by the individual involved.

Another example of the same basic ap-

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proach, but under quite different auspices, is the Workers Personal Service Bureau in Brooklyn, N. Y., sponsored by the CIO, AFL, and leading Brooklyn social agencies. Union members are referred to the bureau, where a skilled interviewer discusses their problems with them and makes arrangements for the needed services. Still other illustrations are to be found in the consultation and referral service rendered in connection with Selective Service in a number of communities. Denver, for example, organized a Registrants Aid Bureau to give advice and assistance to men rejected at the Induction Centers. The service was eagerly used, once the men were aware of its nature. Readily and easily available, the primary function was again to refer the men to the most appropriate community agency.

In a quite different locale, consultation and referral services in housing projects such as those at Willow Run and Greenbelt in the Detroit area have served a similar purpose.

Contact points where people work or live are not the only ones which lend themselves to the establishment of consultation and referral services. Many of the community's young people are members of clubs, classes, and groups organized by our group work agencies. In New York, the Washington Heights and Inwood Citizens Committee for Youth is one of numerous examples of experiments designed to take advantage of this contact. Here, a consultation and referral service will be located in the office of the full time director. Mothers can come to it for advice as to where their sons and daughters can go for wholesome recreation, or where expert child guidance can be secured, or where service is available to meet other problems that may be troubling them.

A Central Bureau

The present information centers differ from these other efforts to simplify the client's search for service, in at least one important respect. They are not "outposts," reaching people through industry, unions, housing projects, group work agencies, or other natural sources of contact. Rather, they are "central" bureaus, almost always located in a convenient downtown section. Although set up primarily to serve veterans, many are open to industrial workers and other residents of the community. Returning veterans alone today make up a substantial segment of the community, and the experience of these centers, therefore, will afford a practical and realistic test of the permanent value of this newest effort better to bring client and agency together at the right time and place.

The validity of one test of the center's effectiveness already has been demonstrated. That is, personnel with skillful diagnostic ability in short time casework contacts is just as important to centralized referral as it has proved to be in the United Seamen's Service and other experiments with consultation and referral service. [See "From Veteran to Civilian," *Survey Midmonthly*, November 1945.] Where there is such personnel on the staff, a steady flow of cases goes out from the center to various community agencies. Where the center does not have such personnel, referrals are meager and apt to be ill directed.

Assets of Centers

Perhaps, beyond this, experience is too recent to be conclusive. But those who believe in the potential permanent value of the central information center can point to certain inherent assets. It seems not improbable that the test of the future will be in the way these values prove out.

1. Under their present community auspices, the centers are completely removed from whatever stigma of "relief" or "welfare" may still be attached to older community service agencies. It should be expected, therefore, that they would open up opportunities for service to people, regardless of income status, who have never before availed themselves of social agencies. The New York Jewish Social Service Bureau and other agencies have shown that their services can be used to advantage by people with money as well as those without it, and that people with money are willing to pay.

2. Self-diagnosis of one's own problem is not only extremely difficult but almost impossible. A man comes into the typical center asking where he can secure a small loan to tide his family over until his allotment comes through. A skillful interview reveals that his wife is in need of a minor operation, his four children without their mother's supervision are running into difficulties, cooked meals are unknown, bills are piled up at the grocer's. Good casework service from a family agency is more important than a few dollars.

3. Undeniably, many of the people coming to the center show a complete ignorance of the community's social agency resources. "How can I locate my husband who deserted me?" "How can I find a home to place my aged mother?" "How can I get convalescent care for my wife?" "Where can I get legal aid?" These and a legion of other specific questions show the extent to which people do not know that the community has agencies which do just those specific things.

If people do come to the center, and if the center does give them precise directives, we will have the evidence that machinery of this kind can help eliminate the "run around."

4. On quite another score, it is argued that the center will prove a boon to the overworked caseworkers on agency staffs. The personnel at the center should be experts in community resources. On the one hand, a telephone call will elicit advice about available service and eliminate time-consuming agency exploration. On the other hand, applicants referred from the center should come to the agency prepared to accept its help. Time spent by the agency itself in interpreting the nature of its services should be reduced. The agency will have fewer applicants who will have to be referred to other agencies because they came to the wrong place.

5. Finally, it is anticipated that the center can make certain contributions to the broader development of the community's program. Centralized responsibility for referrals should more or less automatically build up concrete evidence of gaps where services are not available, and of points where there is a relative over abundance of resources or duplication of facilities. When disasters occur—fires, hurricanes, explosions—the centers would be the natural place to turn for a quick mustering of all the special services that are needed.

Laboratory for the Future

These are some, at least, of the things which far-sighted communities will need to keep in mind as they watch the practical working out of their veterans center program. Certainly, this large scale experiment, backed by popular interest and approval, is a ready-made laboratory in which to distill the ingredients of sound organizational policy and workable consultation and referral methods. The centers as now set up are avowedly temporary and emergent. As demobilization dwindles and finally ceases, questions about their liquidation will begin to come to the fore. Clearly the answers should be in terms of an evaluation of these and other considerations applicable to longer range usefulness.

But whatever may be the outcome of this experiment in centralized referral, we may be sure that the search will continue for ways and means of overcoming the obstacles created by the steady growth of professional and organizational specialization. The values which come from specialization are not to be denied. Neither are the wastes and frustrations which accrue to the client on account of their very complexity. There may be no single solution of the dilemma, but the effort to resolve it is bound to characterize social work experimentation in the years immediately ahead.

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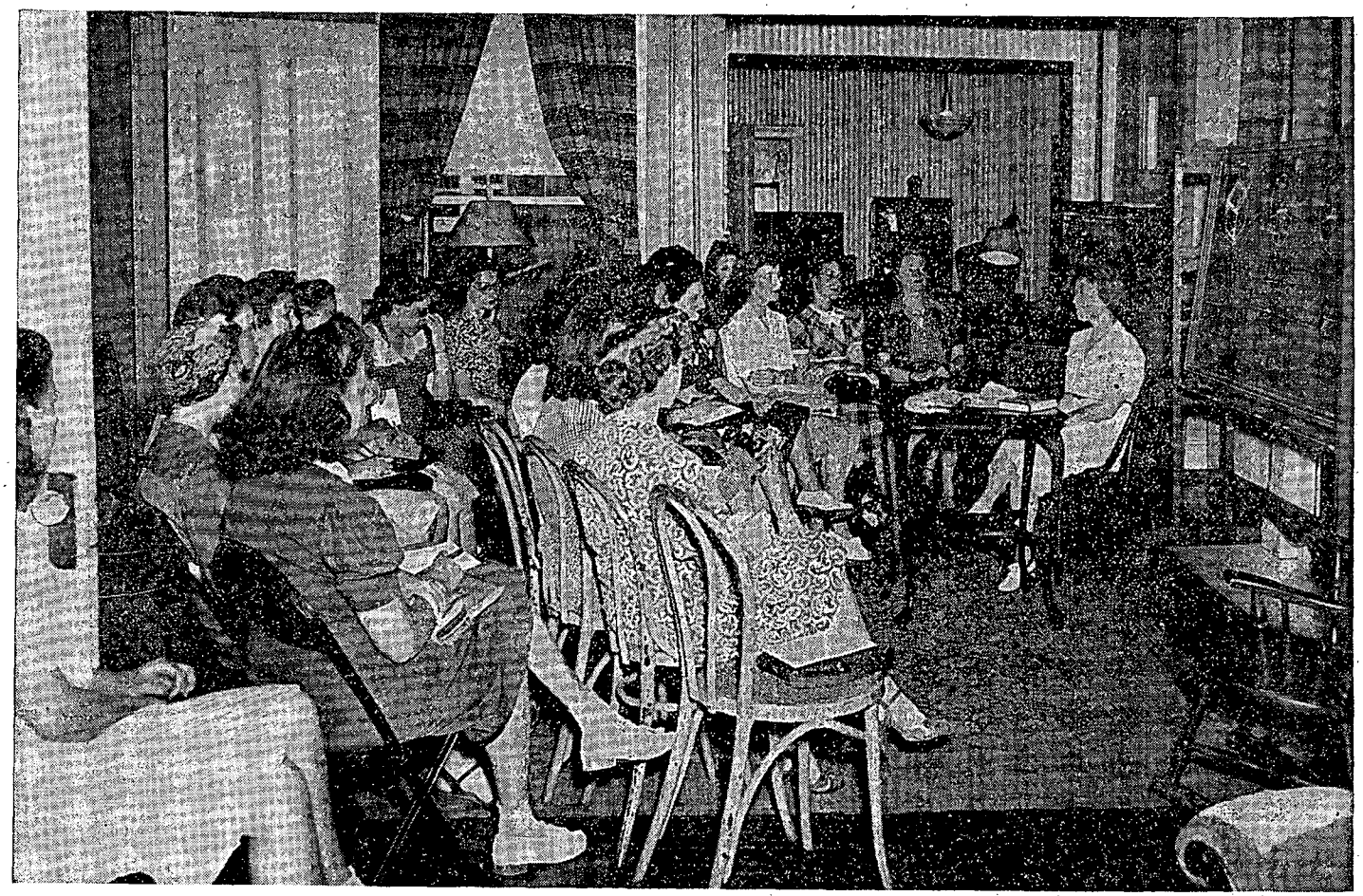

Courtesy USO

In a USO, "waiting wives" discuss details of household budgeting with a carefully chosen volunteer leader

The Waiting Wife

From her experience as national director of the United Service Organization's Services to Women and Girls, PEARL CASE BLOUGH writes of an important person in our national life.

OF ALL THE GROUPS of women involved in the war, the servicemen's wives have been the most inchoate. There was no war plant E production schedule, no identifying khaki or blue uniform, which would give them a feeling of group unity and the self-confidence of group effort. One by one they have come to USO clubs, often pregnant, sometimes with a young baby, each with individual problems of traveling, eating, companionship, just plain living.

Sitting up all night on trains, on buses, hushing fretful babies, carrying bags with bottles and diapers and clutching the coats of the older children to keep them from falling out of the seat, ironing blouses at USO clubs, borrowing club kitchens for the occasional hot meal, waiting, hoping, in the camp towns and the cities—these tired young women were simply trying to maintain their family life as long as they could. While the army discouraged much travel of the wives to camps, it was impossible not to recognize the naturalness of their motivation.

Some young women, shouldering responsibility for the first time in their lives, became anxious and easily discouraged. Some took their cross-country treks gaily, as adventures. But insecurity, loneliness, uncertainty, and rootlessness were the Apocalyptic Horsemen who too often rode in the wake of army and navy wives.

A Different Way of Life

One of the big changes in the life of the serviceman's wife is that she has had to depart from the American tradition of the husband-supported family which formerly gave her security. The wife of the man in uniform has had to fend for herself, make her own decisions. Another is that she has lost "props" that she may have relied on—family connections, economic and social status, recognized achievements and skills—as she has lived in a strange community. The growing ability of women to find and assimilate new experience has, during the war years, been unhappily associated with material discomfort and emotional strain. Then, too, a feeling of being suspended in mid-air has often permeated the wife's feeling about her marriage. Finally, in the midst of bitter world conflict, and the consequent tearing up of roots, she, along with many others, has had a new sense of spiritual need, a need for "something bigger than oneself."

Right now, many of the wives whose husbands have already been discharged have gone home. Hundreds of thousands of others are still in or near the hospital towns, where the wounded convalesce. Millions await the arrival of troopships from Europe and the Pacific. Those whose husbands are in the armies of occupation will have to wait a long time.

Many are already establishing or reestablishing with their husbands a stable pattern of family life after years of upheaval, catch-as-catch-can living, and of waiting not unmixed with fear. Others

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look forward to "that day" with longing, increased loneliness, some anxiety. Most of them sense their enormous responsibility in the process of adjustment to normal family living. For it is true that the wife's contribution can mean, in many cases, more than all the legislative and community preparations that can be made for the returning serviceman.

Adjustments Ahead

For the wife herself, there may be many important readjustments ahead. Perhaps her husband will seem like a stranger to her. Furlough brides say that they scarcely knew their husbands before they went overseas. A husband may have become in his wife's mind a "Knight in Shining Armor" instead of one of the boys "Up Front with Mauldin." Some wives have looked forward to a husband they can fuss over and baby; others to a man to whom they can turn over all responsibility.

One waiting wife says, "No, I'm not going to work after the war. I'm not going to know how to do anything. He'll have to take the responsibility." Another says, "Sure, I'm going to work, so my husband can finish taking his Ph.D. under the G.I. Bill of Rights." Others want to wait and see what their husbands want to do. Each family has its own uniquely individual problem.

There has been a torrent of published material about the returning serviceman. Much of it deals with the way his experiences may have changed him. There has been a change in the serviceman's wife, too, because of the war. In the leveling processes of wartime, wherein neither the colonel's lady nor Judy O'Grady was able to obtain a train reservation or an apartment with kitchenette, greater tolerance for all sorts and conditions of people may already have emerged.

The little girl who left the Tennessee mountains for the first time, rode to meet her fiance in San Francisco, and appealed to the USO for help with her wedding, will never be quite so provincial again. The numerous USO Layette Clubs attest to a new feeling of community responsibility born in many a wife. The quest for learning, the uses of self-expression in painting and clay modeling, the desire for scientific homemaking in nutrition classes and discussions on child care, and the determination to support, for our future, an enduring peace, may have been awakened in many a woman whose horizons would otherwise have been limited indeed.

"If you can survive the war experience," said a young wife, "you can survive anything. Hard as it has all been, I've learned a lot—how to take care of myself, how to talk to people, how to travel alone. I feel ten years older than I did four years ago."

The wife of the serviceman who was hurt physically or emotionally by the war will have to have specialized counsel to be able to do her part as she and her husband adjust to peacetime living. Through military and civilian clergy, psychiatrists, social workers in the areas of the 500 USO clubs near army, navy and marine hospitals today, the USO is endeavoring to aid wives of the wounded with specialized community help.

For the great majority of wives, however, the readjustment period will require understanding in little things, avoidance of petty nagging, explosions over minor irritations, self-control, the ability to be a helpmeet rather than a clinging vine or battle-ax. Strong emotions may become centered on seemingly minor matters and threaten to disturb the delicate equilibrium of a war-interrupted marriage.

Three days after his return from overseas combat duty and reunion with his wife, a young husband told a USO worker that his marriage was about to break up. He couldn't understand his wife, this soldier said. He thought he was able, after his war experience, to take a more mature attitude toward things in general. But his wife? "All she's interested in is clothes and money. She's so changed," he confessed.

Bit by bit, however, the wife's side of the story came out. For months she had dreamed about the reunion, wanting to be beautiful for him. She had planned every detail of the clothes she would wear, how she would budget to get them. Then the word of his arrival came suddenly, caught her unprepared, and she rushed to meet him, feeling that she was not looking her best. Her continual talk about clothes and money were an indirect apology. In a short time, this couple was straightened out.

Human Needs in Peacetime

Now, as USO serves wives who are still waiting, the program has focused more sharply on the important role of the wife in the mutual adjustment of herself and her husband to normal civilian living. The philosophy from which the program grows takes into account the fundamental needs of this woman and what has happened in relation to these fundamental needs during the war years.

Discussion groups on marriage and family relationships, the psychology of returning men, mental hygiene, normal emotional development have helped her realize that what she does and thinks and feels today about her marriage, her family and his, her relations with other men, her friends new and old, are determining factors in the structure of her postwar marriage.

The specific services rendered have seemed to be important to these women, but what is more important is what has happened to them as they participated in group programs. Feelings of insecurity and loneliness have tended to disappear as young wives associated with groups of other army and navy wives. Discussions and projects in areas of mutual concern—housing, child care, health, nutrition—interspersed with cooperative suppers, sports, card parties, and service as hostess or other volunteer jobs, have helped fight the feeling of being suspended in mid-air till the war was over, and have provided skill and knowledge which will come in handy later.

As USO prepares to complete its job, within the next two years, and to withdraw from the individual community, its one million volunteers will remain, many of them to carry on projects of service begun by the USO, through existing agencies, or new ones which will be created. Many servicemen's wives have been drawn into the orbit of USO volunteer service. Others have organized their own units within the USO, for hospital work, in child care, in self-education.

A Future for a New Woman

This group forms a nucleus which can point the way to the things Peoria and Atlanta, Medicine Hat and San Diego will need to do for this more self-reliant being who has struggled through problems of family finances and child care and travel and fear for her husband's safety, fundamentally alone even in the midst of friends. She will need to have a job commensurate with her ability. She will need opportunities to use the resources she has developed during the war, and to assume the leadership she has learned to take.

Many women are awakened now to some of the responsibilities of citizenship to an extent that would have been inconceivable four years ago. Here there is a vast potential for community good. They have talents which should be utilized to the fullest, in employment, in community service, in artistic expression. Perhaps women themselves will now take initiative to a greater extent; perhaps not. But professional social workers should stimulate further community thinking in terms of women's potentialities now and of their future value to the community.

The need to welcome the serviceman's wife back to her own community is here. The war is over. She is coming home too. What kind of welcome for her as a citizen, as well as wife and mother, will her own community give her? We must all help to find the answer.

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No More Tin Cups for the Blind

A truly modern project in social work pioneering is described authoritatively by an enthusiastic supporter, DORICE MIRICK MYERS.

SEVENTY-THREE blind persons in Washington, with annual earnings averaging $3,500—some even topping $5,000—have shown the way to financial independence and security for thousands of the nation's blind. Gone is their dependence on public and private charity, subsistence doles, and tin cups.

Through the program developed by the Vocational Rehabilitation Service of the Federal Security Agency and the Washington Society for the Blind, these men and women are managing efficiently sixty-four refreshment vending stands, in federal and commercial buildings throughout the District of Columbia. They do an annual business of over a million and a half dollars, employ fifty-two sighted assistants and serve more than a half million customers daily.

For the blind to attempt operation of vending stands is no novelty. Usually, however, lacking supervision and organization, independent blind operators have failed, or, at best, have made extremely low weekly earnings. Application of good business practices which result in high incomes for blind managers is an innovation.

The program of the Washington Society for the Blind, a non-profit, charitable organization, has demonstrated that the blind can operate vending stands efficiently and profitably when "chain store methods," central control techniques, and expert supervision are employed. It has shown, also, that a program sponsoring vending stands for the blind can be entirely self-supporting. Such a program can pay for the necessary supervisory and central control services and at the same time provide funds to expand the opportunities for other blind persons in the community. The Washington Society is believed to be unique among agencies for the blind in that it solicits no donations, subscriptions, or subsidies from any source, and is completely self-sustaining.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Service, now directing the national program for rehabilitation of the blind, estimates that the United States can support 20,000 stands like those operated in Washington, each representing a chance for a blind person to achieve independence and self-respect in his community. More than that, he can provide a good living standard for his family.

To assure a program which would provide for 20,000 blind persons, it would be necessary that:

Services similar to those offered by the Washington Society for the Blind be available.

Ambitious blind persons of average ability become acquainted with the possibilities of this program when applied to their own communities.

Good locations for vending stands be found.

None of these conditions is insurmountable, once the significance of the program is widely understood.

The ingenious agency control plan, to which the success of the society is largely attributed, is endorsed by the Federal Services for the Blind. It is particularly designed to meet the needs of blind vending stand managers and guarantees to building administrators the installation of attractive and well-managed stands. To customers coming to the building it assures fresh, high quality merchandise and pleasant, efficient service. Thus, the blind managers, well-trained and supervised under the agency control plan, are sure of high net incomes and congenial locations.

The high percent of success of blind persons in these ventures, as compared with their common experience of failure in such small businesses, is its own most impressive testimony. Impressive, too, is the fact that not only are these blind operators able themselves to meet the full cost of the necessary supervision of their stands, but in addition can help finance the continued expansion of the program for the benefit of their blind colleagues. The blind themselves profit most when their opportunities need not be limited by the vagaries of government appropriations, public subscriptions, or allotments from welfare funds.

Operating Plan

Under the Washington control plan, the local agency which provides fiscal and supervisory services:

1. Owns all the equipment, merchandise, and petty cash of each stand;
2. Designs, maintains, and replaces the equipment;
3. Makes all arrangements for locations, and adjudicates all complaints of building custodians, superintendents, and managers;
4. Provides fire, theft, personal liability, and food poisoning insurance;
5. Supplies full bookkeeping and accounting services;
6. Approves all merchandise to be sold at the stands, as well as all wholesale distributors from whom the merchandise is to be bought;
7. Provides exterminator service;
8. Approves all stand assistants and provides employment and training services for them;
9. Gives a thorough training period to each manager before assigning him to a stand; and
10. Continues training through competent and regular supervision.

The blind manager is placed in business with no investment of his own. He concentrates his attention upon giving his customers top-notch service and superior merchandise. Keeping his stand clean and attractive with eye-catching displays is his responsibility. He sells his merchandise strictly for cash and replenishes his stock by buying from approved wholesalers, also strictly for cash. At the end of each day he makes out a simplified report of all business transactions. Each week, these, with the cash in excess of the petty cash fund, are collected by his supervisor and turned in to the accounting office, where records are kept for each stand. Following the end of each four-week period, the manager receives a detailed statement of his operations with his net profit check for that time.

The blind operator-manager's income is the net profit which he has been able to make during the four-week operating period. This ranges from 10 to 15 percent of his gross sales. The supervisors are constantly studying ways in which to help each manager realize the highest net profit possible for his location. Merchandise surveys are made, management details compared, display arrangement evaluated. Neither the manager nor the supervisor is satisfied until the maximum percent is reached and maintained. In spite of the good results of supervision by the Washington agency, usually two or three managers require particular help from their supervisors to bring their performances in line with accepted high standards of efficient management.

Such supervision serves the blind manager as would his eyes. In overseeing his care and storage of merchandise, ex-

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amining his housekeeping in detail, suggesting improvements in his service to customers, the supervisor is, in effect, supplying the manager with sight, supplementing his own managerial ability where assistance is needed.

Service, Not Sympathy

Supervisors and blind managers know that their stands can succeed only when they offer better service, in more attractive surroundings, than their sighted competitors. Consequently, the Washington Society considers it essential not only to employ highly-qualified, well-paid supervisors but to equip each operator with an especially designed stand installation. Those used in Washington cost approximately $1,500.

Gratifying by-products of the business-like methods employed by these stands are the resulting attitudes of the public and business associates. Building administrators are glad to have the society's attractive, well-run stands in their buildings. Office workers depend upon the stands for their newspapers, magazines, quick breakfasts, lunches, and snacks. Tradesmen like to do business with them.

Locations for stands need not be limited to rent-free space in federal and state buildings. In Washington, it has been found that blind managers can earn good net incomes and pay reasonable rents to private landlords. In many communities much better paying locations can be found in large office buildings, garages, industrial plants and amusement centers than in public buildings. With an increase in automobile travel, some highway junction points will make particularly desirable locations.

Blind managers who have enjoyed the improved incomes resulting from the Washington Society's policy are glad to be able to pay the full cost of the services they require. Each stand pays, as part of its operating overhead, an amount ranging from 4 to 6 percent of gross sales, depending on volume. In this way, the costs of operating the program are shared by the stands in proportion to their ability to pay. Ten Washington stands, located in private buildings, paid their managers an average of $50 a week, carried their full share of administrative expense of the society and, in 1945, built up an expansion fund large enough to equip two additional stands.

The managers appreciate the opportunity for advancement which is open to them under this program. Since no manager owns his own stand, the society and the Vocational Rehabilitation Service can easily promote him. He is free to accept employment in better paying locations as they become available and as rapidly as he has proved his ability to handle a larger business. The standardized design of the equipment makes transfers possible with a minimum of adjustment.

A natural result has been the tremendous zeal of the Washington managers for the success of the program. Each understands that he plays an important part in making good for the program as a whole as well as for himself. He knows that to his sighted customers he is an example of what a blind person really can do. The respect he gains is respect gained for all blind people. His successful management of a Washington vending stand will contribute to the future success of many thousands of potential blind stand operators throughout the country.

Growth of An Idea

The unusual growth of the Washington Society is a real success story in agency work for the blind. Starting in 1938, with no capital assets, the society borrowed funds to finance its original program of fifteen stands. At that time it was able to offer employment to fifteen blind managers at an average annual income of $1,500. The original loan of $15,000 has been completely repaid. Today the society has assets of $200,000. The number of stands has been quadrupled and the average income of the managers has more than doubled. Funds are now being set aside to expand the agency's services. A blind employment specialist now on the staff places in productive industries blind workers who can best be served in that manner. A medical clinic especially organized to care for the blind of the District of Columbia is contemplated, also a self-supporting workshop program where blind workers may learn productive crafts.

The seven-year record of the society has attracted nationwide attention and agencies in twenty-five states have sent representatives to Washington to study the plan in operation. The Washington experience indicates that in any com-

This typical vending stand financed by the Washington Society for the Blind nets its blind manager a good income

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munity where as many as twelve blind persons within a radius of twenty-five miles are qualified to manage vending stand installations, a local society to finance and supervise a stand program is feasible. As an alternative, some established local agency may wish to undertake the responsibility. The state commission or council for the blind may have surveyed the area and know the number of blind persons in the community and what services are available for them.

Basic Equipment

To initiate and direct the original program, a staff consisting of one combination general manager-supervisor and one bookkeeper-office manager should be sufficient, if aided by an interested board of directors. Twelve good stands can pay for their equipment over a period of time, while providing adequate supervisory and central control services for their managers. After the program has retired an original loan for equipment, the stands can provide funds for additional stands or other services for the blind in the area.

Any organization planning to operate a vending stand program similar to that of the Washington Society for the Blind will profit from studying the personnel qualifications of its central staff. In five years, it has grown from two to eighteen persons, with one supervisor for every twelve stands. One staff member gives special attention to personnel problems and secures able, sighted assistants. Others give painstaking attention to the supply of good candies, tobacco, and soft drinks in adequate quantities.

Secretaries, maintenance men, supervisors, all should be selected because of a deep understanding of the problems of blind people, as well as superior ability in their particular fields. Staff members should have a keen appreciation of the social implications of their service to the blind. Each supervisor should be an unusually patient, though exacting person, who has had thorough merchandising experience in a chain store organization.

The federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is interested in helping any community to set up its program, and is fully prepared to give detailed technical assistance and advice. A four-week training course for supervisors of vending stand programs for state agencies is conducted regularly by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Race Relations at the Grass Roots

Progress in the delicate, painstaking job of breaking down prejudice is described by PAUL JANS of Fellowship Center in St. Louis.

A LITTLE MORE than two years ago, leaders of the Evangelical and Reformed Church decided to embark on a practical experiment in the improvement of race relations at the "grass roots." Through it, they hoped to arrive at a better understanding of workable methods through which to achieve the more abstract end of Christian and democratic cooperation between white and colored people. They felt that "better racial relationships are essential to the well-being of the community, but that the problem of putting this ideal into practice had not yet been approached."

The setting for that experiment has indeed been at the "grass roots" of interracial conflict. St. Louis is a border city, where meet the cultural patterns and social attitudes of North and South. Segregated schools are required by law, Negroes and whites never mix socially or for recreation except at the larger city parks. Even there, Negroes are restricted to certain picnic grounds. Within the greater city, the corner of Ninth and Tyler Streets is the center of one of the oldest sections of the city. The Mississippi River is only two blocks away.

This is an area of warehouses, trucking firms, wholesale houses, small factories, rows of run-down brick houses and flats. The juvenile delinquency rate is one of the highest of any of St. Louis' police districts. Rentals run from $6 to $18 per month in the white area, and slightly higher in the Negro districts. Better than 50 percent of the white residents are from rural sections of the South. Negroes have been moving in, and each year additional flats are turned over to Negro occupancy.

Here is where the church decided to conduct its experiment. It was able to take over Fellowship Center, whose settlement house facilities had been used for the past eight years by the neighborhood's white population. A director for the center was hired and assigned the task "of organizing interracial groups as soon as possible."

This was in 1943, just before the Detroit race riots. The situation was tense. When the news of the Detroit riots broke, there were constant rumors that similar outbreaks were impending in St. Louis. The boys of the neighborhood were eagerly anticipating them. Indeed, the boys in one of our clubs proposed making sling shots for use in street warfare against Negroes as a craft project.

Six months later, these same boys were the ones who requested the center to permit Negroes to attend its weekly movie show. Today, about 25 percent of our movie audiences are Negro children. At the end of eighteen months, two Negro boys were admitted to club membership and three others were accepted as conditional members, a similar status being given to five white boys. Two of our most important clubs now are accepting Negro members. A Negro boy is a regular second baseman on the club baseball team, which plays free lance games with other North Side teams. To our knowledge, it is the only interracial team in St. Louis. The club's basket-ball team would have included a skillful Negro athlete, if the church league in which the team is entered had allowed Negro players.

In the North, with a minimum of legal segregation, with civil rights codes, and where white and colored boys and girls are in constant contact in the schools, such progress might seem slight. But in this border city, it is acknowledged to be outstanding. What have we learned to date about the practical principles of method and procedure which work—and about those which do not?

A Crucial Decision

The first thing we discovered was that there was little to be learned from other cities. We tried to make a study of the methods used by other agencies in similar situations. But it was soon evident that settlements and neighborhood centers in other border cities, realistically working at the problem of Negro-white relationships (as many certainly are), were not writing about it. In St. Louis, when an agency found itself in an area where Negroes were moving in, the traditional pattern was one of exclusion or segregated activities. Then, in time, the agency would move to a white community and turn the old building over to a Negro staff for work with Negro people.

Obviously, this pattern did not suit our purpose, which was to bring the colored and white residents of the neighborhood together and serve them in mixed groups. But we did not know whether such an effort would be dangerous to the

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delicate neighborhood balance of Negro-white relationships. We did not know whether the people would revolt and face us with a riot situation partly of our own making.

As we studied the problem of our basic approach, we seemed to be faced with two alternatives. On the one hand, we could immediately adopt a policy of complete equality of opportunity for both races. That would mean organizing our clubs, classes, athletics, entertainments, and other activities, with a membership and attendance which had some relationship to the proportionate population of the district. On the other hand, we could start with the program of the center as it had been for the eight years before the church took over, and proceed from there. This would mean the continuance of several boys and girls clubs, a mothers club, a fathers club, and a nursery program, with an all-white membership. With this as a nucleus, we could experiment with the attempt to introduce Negroes into these and other organized activities.

Our initial inclination was toward the first approach. It seemed more in line with our concepts of Christian fellowship, democracy, and social justice. But the more we studied the practical aspects of our problem, the more we veered toward the second course. We finally adopted it for two main reasons:

The first was quite practical and opportunistic. Our resources in building equipment, staff, and budget were limited. We had inherited a club membership from the white community alone that would tax those resources. An avowed policy to serve equally both white and colored presented obvious administrative difficulties. The community would expect the sponsors of the new agency not only to continue these activities, but to provide for many more. A practical crisis in our relationship to the community might well develop.

The second reason was more fundamental. We came to the often stated conclusion that intrinsically the Negro problem is not a Negro problem but a white problem. The essence of its solution is the interpretation of the true Negro to the prejudiced white person, in terms of common humanity.

Boring from Within

There was plenty of experience which showed the unwisdom of trying to convince, all at once, the majority of any population segment that both races could and should work together in harmony. Such a mass educational effort merely gives reactionary groups advance warning to organize against it. The appeal to democratic rights, the Constitution, Christian ethics, is effective only when a majority of the group to which the appeal is made have reached a stage of social conscience where these concepts have intimate and personal meaning. Certainly, they had little meaning to one typical white youngster in the center. He objected strenuously to the introduction of Negroes to the building on the ground that this meant "the center would welcome Hitler if he came to St. Louis. There is no difference between Nazis and Negroes." The neighborhood as a whole, we felt, was hardly better conditioned to accept them.

It seemed sound, therefore, to begin with the center as it actually was, a white agency concerned with the problems of the neighborhood, one of which should be the establishment of harmonious relationships between the races. We would seek to be the guide and spokesman of the white group. A test of our educational leadership would be their ultimate willingness to open the center's doors to Negro members.

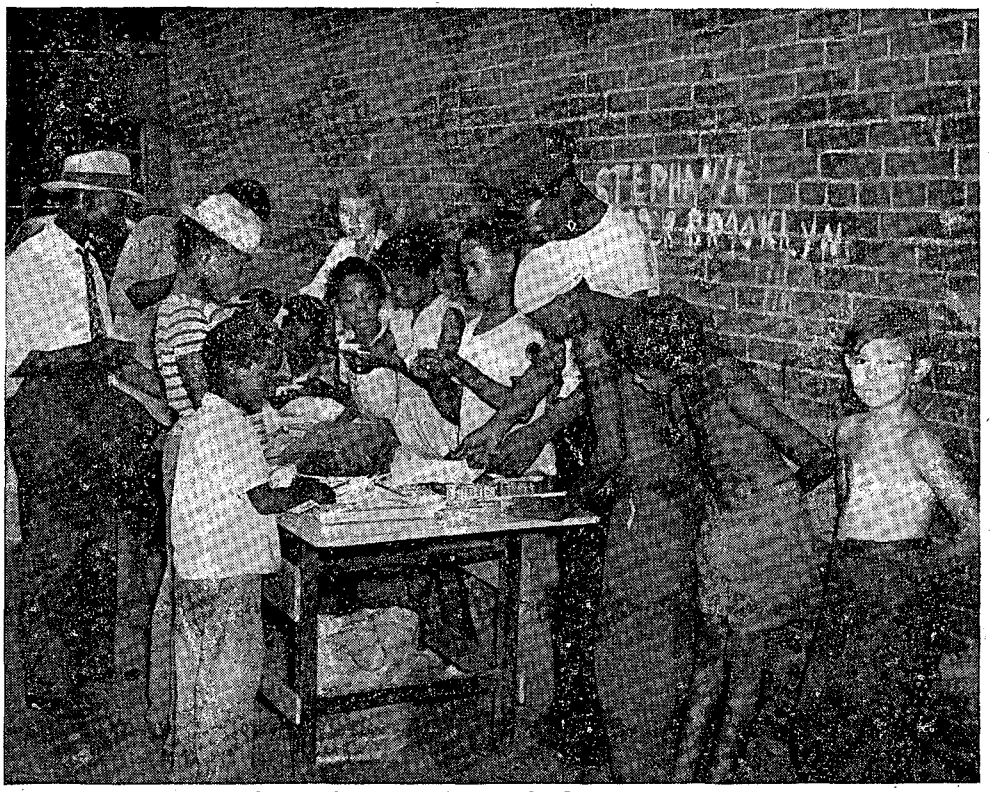
Once this basic point of departure was clarified and accepted as an agency policy, the next steps were to experiment with ways and means and try to deduce working principles from our experience. Here we have come to some rather surprising conclusions.

The first is that the use of the group as such, as a means of interracial education, is not the first step in breaking down community prejudice. That is, one should not tackle, head on, the problem of introducing Negroes into existing white clubs. One should deal first, individually and indirectly, with the leaders of the group or gang.

For example, we first approached the leaders and potential leaders of several neighborhood gangs and tried to convince them of the foolishness of street fighting with Negro gangs. We offered them opportunities for other activities—baseball, basket-ball, boxing and, later on, various craft projects. In these ways, we weakened the solidarity of their interest in spending time combating Negroes. Our next step was to talk with each individual in the group and sound out his reaction toward Negroes in general and toward particular Negroes that he knew. The results of these interviews were systematically recorded, and gradually the whole question was naturally and informally introduced into the group's discussions. The ultimate purpose, with results already indicated, was to bring the group to a point where it would, of its own volition, invite individual Negroes into the club membership.

Good "Bad" Boys

A second conclusion may seem even more surprising. It was not the "good" boys who were most open-minded. On the contrary, it was the "bad" boys. Initially in our talks, we approached the boys who were active members of churches or Sunday schools. We supposed that they would be better prepared for such discussions. We also expected a better response because of their lesser hostility towards adults and our belief that they would therefore be more inclined to listen to adult opinion. How wrong these



Youngsters work together on crafts in the backyard of Fellowship Center

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assumptions turned out to be! The boys who were church members were precisely the boys most hostile towards Negroes and least tolerant of discussion concerning race relations. The boys with the longest records of delinquency, from the least stable homes, whose mothers were drunkards or prostitutes or both, whose fathers were brutal in their treatment of their families, were the ones most open-minded and most easily influenced.

One of the most difficult boys in the club was the first to defy others who objected to the presence of Negro children at our weekly movies. On one occasion, this boy was heard to threaten to fight another who had opposed the Negro children.

For a church-trained social worker to find boys who had never been inside a church saying "What kind of Christians are we if we can't get along with colored people?" was both interesting and revealing. These youngsters, troublesome to society, were not ashamed when taunted by others for their attitudes. The boys from the stable homes, who received affectionate treatment in their family life, who went to church, were the ones who were embarrassed. It was members from this latter group who requested the director to set up a separate club from which Negro members would be excluded.

We have no means of knowing whether this is typical. Nor do we understand fully the reasons. We are sure that it is not because of their faith or belief in democracy. They have very little understanding of democratic concepts. Neither is it the result of a vital interest in religion. As yet they have no such interest. Rather it seems to us that the boys who are least secure, who miss love and affection in their home situation, who have never experienced relationships with adults who love and respect them, are very easily influenced by the adult, once such a relationship is established. Boys from stable home situations are easier to work with in a given agency framework. But once the adult begins challenging the mores of the community, the ethical and moral standards of their parents, an almost impenetrable psychological barrier is set up between the boy and his leader.

Perhaps it is too early to generalize on the basis of our limited experience. We feel that we have been successful in breaking down racial prejudice with a number of boys from more advantaged homes, whose interests and behavior are essentially democratic. Several delinquent boys continue to be hostile toward our experiment. But individual and group records so far give ample verification of this surprising difference in attitudes stemming from two rather distinct cultural patterns.

We are sure, however, that our individualized approach, first to the group or gang leader and then to the individual member of the group, is sound. We are also sure that in the course of this process of cultivating and broadening group discussion, each club must be completely free to make up its own mind in regard to Negro membership. Recently, an overenthusiastic leader of a younger boys club talked the club into voting to accept Negro members. In a week the club existed only on paper.

We know that we need a case consultant to help us do a better job of evaluating the personalities, needs, and aspirations of our individual club members. And finally, we are convinced that the delicate and painstaking job of breaking down prejudice through group leadership calls for able and competently trained workers, part of whose equipment is the best possible knowledge of human psychology.

Fellowship Center is not expecting sensational results in interracial understanding. The neighborhood, as a whole, is still far from convinced that our policy is either wise or desirable. We are still experimenting with the adaptation of group work methods to the development of broader social attitudes. The last two years have added greatly to our knowledge of what works and what does not.

A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAY

JEANNE H. BARNES

Philadelphia Council of Social Agencies

Alder Street is such a narrow little street that it has a "tucked-away" feeling about it. Houses line one side of the street, but on the other side, there is a stretch of 175 feet of open ground. Here, for the past six or seven years, Mrs. Ione Barkley, an Alder Street neighbor, has conducted a "community playground." She has been unpaid, except for the love and respect of the children and the moral support of other Alder Street neighbors.

The equipment, "rustled" from many sources, includes a few swings, an old merry-go-round, a sandbox, and one see-saw. Enjoying this equipment and the simple activities led by Mrs. Barkley, you will find more children to the square inch than in any other recreation center in the city, regardless of facilities or leadership.

For some time, a few old cars and a victory garden had been taking up some of the valuable play space. Last spring, Mrs. Barkley and her neighbors decided that the ground should be cleaned off and leveled. Her first letter, directed to the United War Chest, led to many contacts. At least thirteen organizations and individuals have figured in the past six months history of the playground.

The local police department provided ropes to block off the street during play hours. Through the Civic and Protective Association, the owners of the junk cars and the victory garden were approached. The cars were removed. The victory gardener said the garden was "about done for anyway." The Pennsylvania Railroad donated some strong cross ties for a retaining wall. A neighboring contractor brought in several loads of dirt. The men and boys from the neighborhood worked to get the ground in good condition, and built a sturdy clubhouse, fourteen feet square. A state legislator secured the building materials, and a hardware store donated the paint. Mrs. Barkley put in her own electric heater.

The Playground and Recreation Association provided lumber to repair the equipment, gave some expendable athletic and craft supplies, and loaned their craft specialist to help organize some activities. The new YMCA helped the Alder Street neighbors organize into a committee and start some year-round clubs. The Business Men's Association gave ten dollars to defray expenses for one bang-up holiday affair, attended by everyone in the neighborhood.

The Keystone Auto Club, sponsor of a safety program through playgrounds, provided safety posters, buttons and belts for a squad of fifteen children, and presented certificates of service to the three outstanding leaders.

The Alder Street Committee, which is a real neighborhood group composed of men and women, Negro and white, is a group that gets things done. Incidentally, children of both races play happily together on the playground—and always have. The Council of Social Agencies, which has been working on demonstrations of "combined operations," has discovered that the Alder Street playground is a grand example of just that.

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WITHIN THE WALLS

Prisons in a Democracy

A better method than trying to "achieve spiritual ends by physical means" shown by HERMAN R. RUDOLF, Wallkill Prison librarian.

PRISON ADMINISTRATION, if it wishes to fulfill its proper function in a democracy, should reflect changes in social processes. Only in a few isolated instances have prisons reflected the impact of social change, with the result that procedures of a different age have combined with obsolete techniques which offer no solution to present day problems.

If we accept the attitude of progressive penologists, we affirm our duty to prepare the prisoner for return to society as an individual who has learned to value his freedom and to respect the next man's freedom. On the whole, however, prison administration follows the traditional vengeful attitude of society. Prisoners are sent to jail to be punished for their misdeeds, with the hope that society will be protected during the offender's incarceration, and that the punishment will serve as a deterrent to any possible future wrongdoing. All the traditional deprivations and hardships suffered by prisoners are basically attempts to achieve spiritual ends by physical means.

The use of repression has been admitted for some time now as not being purposeful, but what has not been recognized is that merely superimposing libraries, schools, recreational facilities, and all the other modern vehicles for rehabilitation is of itself not sufficient. One must also realize that the individual in prison is a member of society subject to the same social stresses and strains as his brother and sister outside.

Preparation for Living

What the prisoner would like best is to be left alone, permitted to do his time with the least amount of disturbance. What must be done is to make every one of his experiences purposeful in terms of his needs for social living on the outside. This calls for the creation within the institution of as many actual community experiences as possible in order to prepare the individual for living with his fellow citizens on the outside.

What are the problems which the prisoner will face upon his release from jail? We must concede that America is in a crucial period of its social evolution, testing anew our ability to work together as a mature nation. The war jarred loose and disrupted the evolutionary process in the healing and fusion into workable patterns of many of our social problems, and on the other hand uncovered many festering sores that we had preferred to neglect.

The problems of racial and religious discrimination, economic freedom, political democracy, jobs and security, appropriate education, national health and adequate medical care, housing and juvenile delinquency clamor for solution.

Prisoners at best offer no solution for any of our social ills. Those members of society who are directly responsible for the welfare and rehabilitation of the people entrusted to their care have too long been passive in expressing themselves on social problems. Prison officials have accepted the premise that it was their duty to attend to the inmate's needs but that *it was not within their province to delve into the causes of the social maladjustments which were responsible for the ills the officials were called upon to correct in the prisoners.*

A Social Laboratory

Few places afford us a better clinic for examining the attitudes of our wayward children and for testing social techniques than prisons. Prison officials should learn how to adapt experimental techniques effecting changed social behavior and should regard themselves as social diagnosticians and social innovators helping to point the way towards the correction of the social ills that plague us. The acceptance of prison as an experimental laboratory would in time result in the development of institutions or agencies as different from prisons of today as the dungeon is from a model rehabilitation center like Wallkill Prison.

Some of the problems which call for new approaches under present prison conditions include alcoholism; the development of better understanding between Christians and Jews, and between Negroes and whites; and understanding the restless aggressiveness of youth.

One simple step that could be taken with regard to the problem of alcoholics would be to enlist the cooperation of "Alcoholics Anonymous." Chapters of this organization might be formed in prisons and contacts established with the local chapters in the communities to which the parolee is released.

Many of the techniques that have been used to solve social problems on the outside should be used in prison. Negroes should be given work assignments on the same basis as whites. There should be no segregation in cell locations, in the mess hall, movies, or elsewhere in the institutions. Sports rivalry, if conducted at all, should be so arranged as not to accentuate racial prejudices, but to promote mutual respect.

For Practical Education

Publicity should be disseminated through the library bulletin, books, pamphlets, the institution paper and other available media on the accomplishments of Negroes and other minority groups. The warden and other officials could meet with those representing minority groups from time to time to discuss their particular problems. Above every other consideration, impartial justice must be rendered to all groups and individuals alike.

The advice and assistance of outside agencies actively engaged in similar endeavors should be sought. Many such organizations have accumulated a vast amount of literature and experiences in dealing with these problems.

Visiting lecturers of the different faiths should be invited to the institutions. The chaplains could cooperate in the observance of Brotherhood Week. The excellent materials available in the movies, radio, forums, books and pamphlets would find their place in a planned program.

To the restless youth group, particularly those sent to institutions, deeds speak louder than any amount of words.

The youth should be made to feel that he is a component part of the task to which he is assigned. If he works on a farm or in a shop, he should be given an opportunity to study the costs, methods of operation, and all the related problems entailed in carrying out the enterprise. The prisoner should be encouraged to make suggestions for improvements in procedure. A method for incentive pay increases on the basis of productive output should be installed.

The hour is rapidly approaching when we can no longer afford to neglect our vexing problems, if we do not wish to face social chaos. What is obviously needed is a fundamental change in attitude on the part of prison administrators and the general public. Prison officials should accept the leadership that is rightfully theirs, keeping foremost in mind that only through effective social living can men learn to practice it.

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Path to a Pleasant Home

A wartime institutional assignment of Civilian Public Service prompted CHANNING B. RICHARDSON to paint an inside picture.

WITHIN THE WALLS of private and public institutions in this country, there are 115,000 deficients. They constitute roughly 5 percent of the nation's defectives. The remaining 95 percent are walking the streets or holding down simple jobs. This important remainder is probably out-reproducing the normal population by 50 percent. The sterilization laws which twenty-seven states have at present are utilized progressively in but two. Approximately 80 percent of our defectives inherited their lacks. The immediate background of the problem is one well-known to social workers—poverty, poor home and family conditions, delinquency, ignorance, and sickness.

In his own community, even in his own home, the deficient frequently is laughed at because of his speech defects, his physical deformities, or his plain dullness. Each of the three classes of deficients shares some or all of these characteristics. Like the village idiot of old, the defective often hurts himself and endangers others. He can expect a short life span punctuated by frequent bouts with illness and disease. In short, a moron, imbecile, or idiot is apt to be an unhappy person, judged by normal standards. He is a drag on his schoolmates, a joke for the cruel, and a threat to the community. And if he is committed to a state institution by court or agency, he usually receives little better than custodial care for the rest of his days.

Modest Objective

"This should be a pleasant home for these boys," was the somewhat wistful comment of one well-known superintendent of a state institution. This would seem to be a modest enough objective—one not too difficult to attain. Indeed, there is general agreement on the type of environment which should surround the defective. In a friendly atmosphere he should be made secure against dangers, protected from illness, and guarded against producing more of his kind. Depending upon his mental age, he should be given training—be it printing, music or weaving, or in how to use a spoon or a toilet. Psychometric testing should measure hoped-for change or progress.

The high grade moron should be fitted for careful parole to useful work and care taken to insure him against exploitation. For a large fraction who can never be released from some institution, recreational facilities are most important for health, morale, and discipline. Movies, simple athletics, walks, reading groups, and simple outside work around the grounds are all good possibilities.

The total program, on paper, is not a difficult one for a well-organized society to maintain. But turning from the paper program to the actual program of a large institution, let us observe the obstacles standing in the way of the path to the "pleasant home."

For the past many months, the author has worked in a large state institution for defectives—at one time, with a group of 130 male morons of school age, at another time with 33 tuberculous boys ranging from the lowest incontinent idiot to a moron who tinkers with and fixes radios; and at another time, on a general ward of the institution's good hospital. On the basis of this experience, he feels that the problems which hinder the development of an ideal program divide themselves into two general classifications: personal-psychological, and institutional.

Subtle Complexities

The personal-psychological problems involve all the emotional ingredients which go into making man and his relationships so complex. In an atmosphere of this kind, complexities are intensified. Patient attitudes on the part of attendants are very much needed, yet sometimes it seems necessary to be on the verge of permanent anger to get results, for the problem of group and individual discipline is most acute. Force, violence, and restraint are parts of the daily diet for attendants, who are generally instructed to control and not to train.

One may be handed a stick and told to take over while the attendant on duty goes to lunch, and then find oneself facing a crowd of 100 to 180 deficients, most of whom have a good deal of surplus animal energy, and no acceptable channel through which to direct it. Conditioned by a pattern of violence through the years, they have nothing to look back on but that, and less to hope for in the future. They know no affection, no rewards, no affirmative attitudes.

As an individual, the deficient is apt to be docile, easily led, and amenable to direction. Stimulated and in a crowd, he can create a genuinely dangerous situation—usually because he is unconsciously longing for recreation and exercise.

The emotional drain on an attendant is forever with him. A man cannot work twelve hours a day in a stream of missed opportunities and unhappiness without a large toll being exacted. A person dealing with defectives must learn to seek out the factors which he can attempt to change for the better and which will remain after he has gone. The process of selecting these factors in the face of the results of poor training and within the limitations of human endurance, is a painful one.

Avoidable Tangles

The second category of problems blocking the way to the "pleasant home" gives evidence that institutions create their own problems. Interdepartmental rivalry, favoritism, tradition, boondoggling, buck-passing, incompetence, fear of superiors and of the future, lack of knowledge and pride in work, short-sightedness, concern with appearances only—these make up a catalogue of specifics. Each deserves an essay all its own. A recreational program cannot be run by volunteers for fear attendants would later be unwilling to carry it on. A game for pent up imbeciles has to be stopped because they become too noisy.

Even more important is that hallmark of all institutions—low wages and poor working conditions for employes. To work long hours five or six days a week, live in a somber institution, eat an unattractive institutional diet; to labor patiently in an emotionally tense situation and then to receive $70 or $80 a month is not attractive, even to a floater. A socially conscious person interested in the complicated problems of deficiency also finds it discouraging. Penny-pinching by state legislatures and ignorance among voters are to blame when an ill-trained and crude attendant harms a patient.

In such a disturbed and chaotic world, the little spots of unhappiness in our institutions seem small indeed. But working on the little spots that are, or could be, manageable, might be a beginning. The path to the "pleasant home" for the deficient is clear. Can that path be taken by people who are willing and anxious to help America's growing army of defectives?

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THE COMMON WELFARE

A New Contract

The contract between the young Kaiser-Frazer Corporation and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) is notable for more than its unprecedented terms. Under the contract, Kaiser-Frazer workers will be paid at the Ford wage rates, the highest in the industry, to which will be added any increase established in whatever agreement is finally reached in the dispute between General Motors and the union. They will have a union shop, which means that each non-union worker taken on must "join up" within thirty days. The corporation will collect the union dues by "check-off," that is, by deductions from the pay check of each member.

Further, the Kaiser-Frazer employes will have the benefit of a pool into which the company will pay a bonus of $5 for each car off the assembly line, to be distributed at the end of the year among all workers who have not participated in unauthorized strikes.

Commenting on the agreement, R. J. Thomas, president of the UAW-CIO, said it was "the most pleasant" wage negotiation in the union's history, and added, "It is the best contract we have ever negotiated. We are going to do all possible to see that Kaiser-Frazer becomes a successful company and we will help them in every way."

As Kaiser-Frazer challenges "the giants," General Motors and Ford, in the low-priced car field, the newcomer seems to have gained a significant advantage. The wholehearted cooperation of their workers is something the auto makers have enjoyed only when they were working on war contracts, and not always then. For the most part, civilian production is plagued by disagreements, slow-downs, "quickies," even when a nominal state of industrial peace exists. Energy that should go into the job is drained off by resentment and friction.

If the Kaiser-Frazer contract establishes conditions under which workers and management proceed harmoniously and with mutual enthusiasm, so that the Willow Run plant actually turns out cars "to capacity," then Detroit will see some new and startling production figures.

Experiment

Arrangements for Michigan war veterans to receive "home town care" by doctors of their choice and at government expense, have been made by the Veterans Administration. The specific contract was made with the Michigan State Medical Society, and is the first to be made on a statewide basis. A similar plan has been tried successfully in Monmouth County, N. J.

Primary purpose of the arrangement is to ease critical pressure on Veterans Administration hospitals. Only veterans with service-connected disabilities or illnesses are eligible for care, since federal law specifies that nonservice-connected illnesses can be treated only if there is available space in VA institutions and the patient has no money to pay for private care.

Veterans will be cared for in their own communities, and hospitalized, if necessary, in the nearest institution belonging to the statewide participating group. Physicians may be chosen from a list of 400 members of the Michigan Medical Service, an organization of doctors who have been treating civilians under a group medical care plan. Fees have been standardized and will be paid by VA.

According to officials of VA, the plan will make room for patients with nonservice-connected ailments to be treated in VA hospitals. Three fourths of the veterans now receiving government care, have nonservice disabilities. The second great advantage is for both veteran and VA hospital—reduction of hospitalization period. The veteran who faces a long trip home must spend a month or more under observation while convalescing. In his own home town, he may leave the hospital earlier and remain under observation by his family physician.

General Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator, has announced that if the plan is successful in Michigan, it will be extended to other states.

No. 1 Killer

News of further moves on the part of the National Health Council to implement the recommendation of the Gunn-Platt survey (see page 1) should serve as a reminder that expenditures for the prevention of heart disease stand almost at the bottom of the list of voluntary health programs. Yet deaths from this cause not only rank first but practically equal the combined number of deaths from the three next most important causes —cancer, embolisms and other brain damage, and nephritis.

At this stage, painstaking scientific research is a first essential, and a recent fund of $3,500,000 set up by the life insurance companies of the United States and Canada is a very practical recognition of that fact. Much more knowledge is needed about the pathology of the disease, the role of endocrine glands and micro-organisms, the influence of climate on certain rheumatic forms, and the like.

But there is needed, also, much better knowledge about the precise relationship of social and economic factors to its prevention and control. For example, we know that syphilis accounts for about 20 percent of heart disease in the South and only 4 percent in New England. In addition, we know that there are great differences in other sections. Massachusetts' rate is nearly twice that of Arkansas; Arizona's is about two thirds of Nevada's. High blood pressure is recognized as one of the greatest single causes of the disease, yet United States statistics do not bear out the corollary expectation that rates in highly industrialized communities necessarily would be greater than those in rural sections.

These and many other factors are part of the challenge to medical and social research, for which both resources and leadership are so badly needed.

Refugees in the USA

How many refugees from totalitarian persecution have found haven in this country since Hitler rose to power in 1933? What sort of people are they? How do they fit into the American scheme of things?

Seeking answers to these questions a Committee for the Study of Recent Immigration from Europe was organized in 1944 by five leading national refugee agencies: the American Friends Service Committee, the American Christian Committee for Refugees, the Catholic Committee for Refugees, the National Refugee Service, and the U. S. Committee for the Care of European Children. The committee's study was directed by Maurice R. Davie, chairman of the department of sociology at Yale. The data include questionnaires returned by more than 11,000 individuals in 638 communities in 44 states; 1,600 replies to a special questionnaire for doctors and dentists; several hundred reports on refugee business ventures.

Out of this mass of material will come a comprehensive volume by Professor Davie and the research staff, to be published by Harper this spring, and tentatively titled, "The Refugee Immigrant in the United States: A Study of His Ad-

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justment and Effect on American Society."

A preview of the book is offered by Professor Davie and Samuel Koenig in "The Refugees Are Now Americans," Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 111, issued this month.

According to the pamphlet summary, the study disclosed that about 243,800 refugees came to this country between 1933 and 1944, of whom 67.6 percent were Jews. As compared with immigrants coming to the United States in the two or three decades preceding 1933, a markedly larger proportion are well educated, mature men and women, experienced in professional and commercial fields, or with established reputations as writers, artists, musicians, actors. "Following the distribution pattern of our immigrant population," they are concentrated in the large cities of the East, Middle West, and California.

The study showed that the refugees "have had a beneficial influence upon this country out of proportion to their numbers." The pamphlet summary adds, "The refugees have shown unusual adaptability. In a short period of time they have gone a long way toward becoming a part of the nation, presenting little or no problem to the American community."

World Social Welfare

Not to be outdone by other representatives of international good works, a group of national social work leaders last month launched a move for the creation of a new international social welfare organization. Initiating the proposal was a steering committee composed of Joseph P. Anderson, executive secretary of the AASW; Howard R. Knight, general secretary of the National Conference of Social Work; Robert E. Bondy, chairman of the National Social Work Council; and Rev. Lucien Lauerman, director of the National Catholic School of Social Service. Approved in principle by a representative group called together in New York City on December 18, the plan has now been referred to the new National Social Welfare Assembly for official sponsorship and further action.

The proposed new body would be a unit of the United Nations Organization, under the general authority given the Economic and Social Council. It would be concerned with improving the conditions of family life; aiding refugees and displaced persons; providing services for children, youth, the aged; crime and delinquency prevention; social welfare legislation; the training of professional personnel; and other welfare matters of common interest to all nations. To these ends the organization would have a director and administrative staff, an executive committee elected by a representative assembly, through which to discharge the following functions: research and special studies; the formulation of recommendations and draft agreements; the calling of international conferences; and other functions suitable to the general purpose of the organization.

Preliminary plans of the steering committee were cleared with the State Department, and the specific proposals will ultimately be submitted for consideration to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

Social Welfare Assembly

Climaxing a year of study, discussion, and negotiation, the National Social Work Council last month voted to create a new National Social Welfare Assembly to be the residuary legatee of its own twenty-five years of experience and tradition. The formal vote itself was on a proposed plan of organization and constitution for the new assembly which calls for:

1. A constituent assembly of individuals, rather than organizations as such. The members will be elected as follows: (1) one layman and one professional nominated by each affiliated agency and associate group; (2) members at large, not to exceed 50 percent of the total, nominated by affiliate and associate groups.

2. An executive committee of twenty-five to be elected by the assembly and responsible for the general management of the organization.

3. A director chosen by the executive committee and other staff members or nominated by the director and approved by the executive committee.

General functions of the new organization will include forum and discussion; national coordination; national planning primarily in terms of special projects; liaison with government; research and fact finding; common services.

Preliminary discussions have envisaged an operating staff calling for at least $75,000, approximately half of which would be met by organizational contribution, the other half by direct contribution from individuals and foundations. The annual budget of the National Social Work Council has been about $15,000, and this difference in implementation gives a definitive characterization of the new purposes for which the assembly is launched. The old council limited itself to discussion and to more or less informal clearance and consultation between its national agency members. The new assembly plans to build up a staff which can provide common services and implement joint planning and coordination. Its own services, however, are to be limited to national agencies as such, and will not be directly related to community planning and organization in the local community.

Spearheading the new development has been Robert E. Bondy of the American Red Cross, chairman of the National Social Work Council since the retirement of its first chairman and founder, Howard E. Braucher. Beginning February 1, Mr. Bondy becomes the director of the assembly, with executive responsibility for the implementation of the new program. Associated with him will be David H. Holbrook, secretary of the NSWC since its inception.

Present plans call for the creation of the assembly by about March 1. All social work will look forward with hope to this significant effort to strengthen the leadership of its national voluntary agencies.

Inaugural

The New School for Social Research, one of this country's unique educational ventures, last month inaugurated Bryn J. Hovde, until recently head of the Division of Cultural Cooperation in the State Department, as its second president. Dr. Alvin Johnson, who in 1923 became the first president of a small, uncertain experiment, turned over to his successor an internationally famous institution, with more than 5,000 students, several hundred of them working under the various faculties as candidates for baccalaureate and advanced degrees, the much larger number as adults concerned primarily with broadening the horizon of their vision and understanding.

The incoming president brings to the school a wide range of experience, as scholar, teacher; director of public welfare in Pittsburgh, administrator of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority, technical expert at the UNO conference in San Francisco, technical secretary to the American delegation at the London conference on a United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization in November.

Dr. Hovde's inaugural address was a plea for liberal education as a bulwark of our civilization. He pointed out that "An education which for so many stops at college, and for so many, many more at high school is not adequate to the responsibilities of democracy. Democracy is the arrangement of human affairs by adults, *all* adults. Therefore a vast extension of adult education in the liberal tradition is the greatest necessity of our age." He added, "If a liberal education is widely extended, especially to grown-up, responsible men and women, they will follow its precepts and through science and democracy create that age of freedom which has always been the human dream."

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HERE IN WASHINGTON

THE BETTING ON CAPITOL HILL is that the President will win his fight to prevent the return of the United States Employment Service to the states. Or, at least, he will win it temporarily. The attitude seems to be, "Oh, well, if Harry feels *that* way about it."

In his veto message of the bill which carried the return mandate as a rider, the President mentioned his "constitutional responsibilities" as President to the people. The comment had a slightly ominous sound to those on the Hill who still think of the President as "Senator" Truman or "Harry." Maybe, letting him have his way in this comparatively small matter would forestall trouble. The mental processes were all too obvious.

The President faces trouble with Congress. Real trouble. Letting him win this round may postpone the show-down but not by very much. The passing of a strong President and a national emergency have always meant a grab for power on the part of Congress, and this Congress has already demonstrated its determination to regain control of government. It isn't going to let "Harry" go too far. It doesn't like that reference to "constitutional responsibilities." Sounds too much like a President and less like a former Senator. This once—yes. But after that, President Truman—no longer Senator and, alas, no longer "Harry," can look out.

THE PRESIDENT HAS INFORMED Senate-House conferees on the Full Employment Bill that the measure passed by the House is not his idea of a full employment bill and, as far as he is concerned, quite unacceptable.

In identical letters to Senator Wagner and Representative Manasco, the President said the House bill was a "wholly new measure lacking the essential features of the Full Employment Bill as passed by the Senate."

"In my opinion," the President continued, "no bill which provides substantially less than the Senate version can efficiently accomplish the purposes intended."

In conclusion, the President asked the conferees to report a bill containing the "essential characteristics" of the Senate bill which he described as:

"A national reassertion of the right to work of every American citizen able and willing to work, a declaration of the ultimate duty of government to use its own resources if all other methods should fail to prevent prolonged unemployment —these will help to avert fear and establish full employment. The prompt and firm acceptance of this bedrock public responsibility will reduce the need for its exercise."

The conferees expect to meet about the middle of January, with the prospect that their deliberations will be prolonged. Three of the five House conferees are already on record as opposed to the Senate bill. And the Senate conferees, while not definitely overbalanced in favor of the House bill, include several of the Senate bill's most energetic enemies.

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THE HOUSE INTERSTATE AND Foreign Commerce Committee has recommended the establishment of a four-million-dollar mental health institute and an all-out attack on the nation's long neglected mental health problem.

The mental health institute will be administered by the Federal Security Agency with the U. S. Public Health Service making grants-in-aid to universities, hospitals, laboratories and other public and private institutions for research.

Representative J. P. Priest of Tennessee, sponsor of the legislation under consideration, is quoted as saying that the report of the committee paves the way for a coordinated program of great magnitude. "The mental health problem," he declared, "is one that requires the same type of coordinated action by the federal government, the state, and institutions which, in the recent past, has proved very effective in other fields of public health."

It is a good start certainly. The four or five million, however, looks rather small potatoes in comparison to the $2,000,000,000 that produced the atomic bomb. With a billion or two to work with, FSA might get somewhere and in a hurry with this Number One national health problem.

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A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SENATE Judiciary Committee has turned in a favorable report on the so-called Equal Rights Amendments, S. J. Res. 61, and the whole committee will open up final discussion of the amendment on January 28. The chances are that the bill will get a favorable report from the full committee. The fight then goes to the Senate floor, where opponents of the measure hope to stop it. It has, of course, Administration support but that support is only faint hearted in spots and it isn't expected that Senate leaders will be very active.

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EXPRESSING DEEP CONCERN OVER the mounting death toll in traffic accidents, the President has asked Federal Works Administrator Fleming to head a White House safety conference in the spring.

The White House said that information supplied the President had indicated a 30 percent rise in traffic fatalities in the month of August, the month gas rationing ended, with a steady rise for each month since.

The President said it was his intention to summon to the White House for the conference representatives of the states and municipalities in matters of highway traffic, together with representatives of the several national organizations having primary interest in the subject. The date will be announced shortly.

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN GIVEN power to streamline, reorganize, and so on, the government departments (remember the reorganization fight back in the mid-years of the Roosevelt Administration?) and has authorized a systematic survey of the various agencies with that end in view. The bill specifies that the regular, old-line agencies cannot be touched, but it gives the President a free hand as far as the majority of the newer, and less entrenched ones are concerned.

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"SOMETHING IS BEING DONE" AT last about the problem of civilian clothes for returning veterans. The Civilian Production Administration announces a low-cost clothing program designed to bring men's and boys' suits back to the empty racks in the retail stores. Under the program, J. D. Small, administrator of CPA, estimates that 3,500,000 men's and boys' suits in the lower price brackets will be produced in the first three months of 1946. The suits will retail at $33 or less. At this rate of production, CPA hopes that the total 1946 output of low and medium priced suits for men and boys will reach 14,000,000, out of a total of twenty-eight to thirty million suits.

Pierce Salmon

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THE COUNTRY OVER

Education

A full scale educational program, giving instruction to more than 200,000 children, is underway in displaced persons' assembly centers in Germany. The program is a major feature of UNRRA's expanding welfare services for displaced persons and nonrepatriables who will remain in Germany through the winter. It is under the direction of Walter C. Bergman, formerly director of research, Detroit Board of Education, later education officer with AMG, and now UNRRA director of education in the USA occupation zone.

Many of the children in the schools, which range from kindergarten through high school, are having their first taste of normal childhood experience. The instructors are former teachers and educated volunteers, recruited among the displaced persons themselves. The classes often are held in bombed out buildings, always with meager equipment. Mr. Bergman is negotiating with military and other authorities for textbooks, writing materials, and supplies. Arrangements include the printing of textbooks in several languages at German expense, and a supply of coal through AMG to permit the manufacture of paper. Printing firms in France and England have been able to furnish some Polish books, especially for the younger children, and the International YMCA is contributing books originally prepared and printed for prisoners of war.

Interracial Camp

An enlarged enrollment and improved facilities are planned for Camp Willowemac, a significant experiment in interracial living, started three years ago near Roscoe, N. Y. The founder and director of the camp is a New York City pediatrician, Dr. Thomas W. Patrick, Jr. The camp, which is privately supported and nonprofit making, is an effort to bring children together in happy, normal association, without regard to race or creed. In the 1945 session, which was divided into four three-week periods, the camp enrollment averaged 75 children in each period, 52 percent of them white, 48 percent colored. They came from twenty cities, in New York, New England, New Jersey, the Carolinas, Virginia, and from Washington, D. C. Of the thirty staff members, 50 percent were colored, 50 percent white. The camp program includes swimming, softball, tennis, archery, badminton, arts and crafts, dramatics, singing, gardening, and the care of farm animals. On visits to neighboring farms, the local ice house and sawmill, the children were heartily welcomed.

The camp property consists of about 115 acres of open fields and woods in the Shawungunk Mountains, 120 miles from New York City.

Teaching Films

A group of textbook publishers and publishers of classroom magazines is making a study of educational motion pictures and other visual aids to education, under the direction of Carroll Belknap. The purpose of the survey is to evaluate the effectiveness of visual aids now available, including those developed by the army and navy and other agencies during the war, and to explore more fully the possible correlation of film and textbook. The study includes the use of such materials on professional levels, as well as in elementary, highschool, and undergraduate college classrooms.

Books for China

An appeal for books which will help the Chinese help themselves is made by the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Among the projects which this committee helps support are the Bailie Schools, in which leaders for Chinese cooperatives are trained. It is now possible to send reading materials to the schools, and the committee announces a special need for technical books. Recent urgent requests from the schools are for books on automobile repair and maintenance, books on ceramics, waterpower, cotton and cotton spinning, wool and wool spinning, and back numbers of such magazines as *The Foundry, Mechanical Engineering, Hides and Leather.*

Reading Interests

A summary of the current reading interests of Americans today, particularly of returned servicemen, is offered by the American Library Association, based on reports from 150 public libraries in communities of all sizes and sorts. According to this survey, the chief demand today is for vocational books and, on the part of veterans, for books on farming and small business. "Libraries have found it impossible to meet the demand for books in these fields." There is also an overwhelming demand for books on house planning and remodeling, interior decoration, and home repairs. War books gather dust on the shelves these days, but there is much interest in atomic energy and the atomic bomb, and on other new developments in science and their industrial application.

Library use all over the country is reported to be increasing, after the wartime slump. Of the libraries covered in the survey, 9 percent report book circulation back to prewar levels, while 50 percent report large increases over 1944.

School Inquiry Asked

Because it feels that public confidence in the New York City public school system "is at a low ebb," the Public Education Association has called upon the State Board of Regents to authorize an investigation by the state commissioner of education of conditions in the school system.

Mrs. Samuel A. Lewisohn, director of the PEA, in a letter to the Regents stated that the association did not believe that "an exhaustive survey" of the school system was required at this time, but that it was "critically important that there be established a means of conducting a reasonably comprehensive study of issues already brought to the attention of the Board of Regents. . ."

This action by the PEA is the latest development in a controversy that began in October, when Frank E. Karelson, Jr., chairman of the advisory committee on human relations, resigned, charging that "chaotic and inexcusable conditions" exist in the public schools of the nation's largest city.

In Print

"Meet the USA" by Ching-Kun Yang, originally written as a handbook for Chinese students in this country as a result of the author's experience while studying here as a foreign student, is now published in English by the Institute of International Education, with the cooperation of the Department of State. It gives the American scene—history, culture, institutions—from an unusual and revealing point of view. Price 50 cents from the Institute, 2 West 45th Street, New York 19.

The Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom of the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington 6. D. C., publishes "Essentials of a Proper Schoolboard Hearing," which has suggestions for the development of fair and impartial per-

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sonnel practices in other professional fields. Price 25 cents.

ABCA

The popular and highly successful adult education program, provided by the British Army's Bureau of Current Affairs for servicemen, will be carried into the postwar period by the Carnegie Foundation's United Kingdom trustees. This agency is now organizing a project for civilians, based on the ABCA experience. Under the Army Bureau of Current Affairs, lectures and discussion groups were held for men in camp and actually in the field, enabling them to keep in touch with political, social, and economic developments in their own and other countries. The Carnegie trustees feel that the same thing can be done in factory, workshop, and pithead canteen, using not only the spoken word but also maps, charts, posters, and newspaper clippings. The director of the new civilian bureau of current affairs is W. E. Williams, who was the director of ABCA.

Foreign Relief

Shortly after V-J Day, it was determined that coal, transportation, and food represented the three greatest needs of the ravaged countries of Europe. Before the year's end, the Department of State issued a summary report showing that coal had been shipped from the United States at the rate of 1,400,000 tons per month, slightly more than one percent of our domestic production. Food totaling 9,000,000 tons had been shipped to paying governments, UNRRA, the Philippines, and for military relief feeding.

The paying governments—France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Denmark, and Norway—had bought only the most essential relief supplies and were endeavoring to put as much money as possible into goods needed for reconstruction.

Swedish Contribution

Sympathy and generosity combined with scientific care has resulted in an unbelievable come-back for 17,000 Polish slave-laborers, according to a report by Dr. R. L. Coigny, UNRRA's medical chief for displaced persons in Europe. Last spring, UNRRA arranged with Sweden to accept 31,000 of these war victims who were in unusually poor health. Living on a diet of 4,800 calories daily (average for Swedish citizens is 3,800) and housed in converted country homes, 17,000 were rapidly rehabilitated, both physically and mentally. Equipped with warm clothing and ten days rations, they returned in early fall to help reestablish their own country. Others followed each month through the rest of the year. The cost of care was borne by Sweden, UNRRA arranging for transportation and repatriation.

Special Gift

A gift of $1,000,000 was received early in December by the Friends of the World Council of Churches. The donor was John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who stated that the funds were to be spent for "Christian rehabilitation, reconstruction, and education in Europe." One half of the contribution will be applied toward the program of the Commission for World Council Service, and the other half will be used to establish a Christian laymen's training center under the auspices of the World Council of Churches.

Church Relief Program

Relief programs for the Commission on World Council Service for 1946 total $6,000,000 and include gifts of clothing and food, a special fund of $500,000 for emergency relief of critical shortages in Europe, and a budget for purchase of trucks, jeeps or cars, and bicycles. The commission, an interdenominational Protestant agency, also plans to make up seventy-five libraries of 100 books each, to bring continental churches up to date with theological thinking and church activities since they were cut off from communication with the rest of the world.

UNRRA

UNRRA, "the greatest relief effort in the history of the world," had shipped nearly 3½ million long tons of supplies by late November and had more than doubled its monthly shipping rate between August and December, in the race against starvation and freezing of thousands of homeless and destitute Europeans and Chinese during the winter months.

On December 22, Herbert H. Lehman, director general of UNRRA, reported that twenty-nine of the thirty-one uninvaded countries had pledged $1,866,624,591 toward the financial resources of UNRRA for 1946. This is the second UNRRA budget raised by levies on allied nations to the amount of one percent of the national income for the fiscal year of 1943. The United States share constitutes 72 percent of the total.

Though Mr. Lehman stated clearly that both financial resources and supplies of certain commodities are still insufficient to meet minimum needs, the money now pledged will make possible "full scale" aid to Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia, and the Dodecanese Islands. Expansion of the program in China is planned, the first steps being provision of materials to help build up transportation facilities. Special aid to Ethiopia and emergency help for liberated nations in western Europe and the Philippines are to continue temporarily. New programs for 1946 are aid to the White Russian and Ukrainian Republics where, according to Mr. Lehman, there is the greatest devastation of any enemy-invaded land, and relief to Italy, Austria, Korea, Formosa, and limited aid to northern Finland.

Industry

The annual report of National Child Labor Committee for the year ending September 30, 1945, details the steady increase in part time and full time child labor during the war years, in school leaving, and in the illegal employment of minors. Against the background of "this discouraging experience," the report urges a two-edged child labor program for the post war years:

"First, it must continue to focus on child labor sore spots, and efforts must be pushed to secure laws, law enforcement, and public sentiment that will outlaw forever the employment of children under conditions detrimental to their health, education and welfare.

"Second, it must turn its attention to the one child in six who does not enter high school, the 50 percent of high school entrants who do not graduate, and the unknown number who are college 'material' but never get to college . . . A country which has developed its industrial production and its scientific research to almost incredible heights surely has both the financial resources and the vision to create an educational system which will meet the varied needs of its many millions of children and young people. To a democracy, the development of such an educational system is as important as production of weapons with which to defend itself."

USES

The National Planning Association, in a recent report on employment service in this country, examines the arguments for and against returning the USES to state operation, and concludes that "To speak of 'giving the Employment Service back to the states' is misleading. The real question is whether the federally financed employment service is to be run as a national service for the American people as a whole. We believe there should be national administration of the USES by a

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single agency responsible both for financing and operations under a federal employment service law."

President Truman's veto of the Recision Bill, because of the rider returning USES to state control within 100 days, has encouraged the State, County and Municipal Workers (CIO) to continue their campaign on behalf of a permanently federalized USES. The union criticizes all three of the bills, mentioned by President Truman in his veto message, on which hearings will be held by the Senate Education and Labor Committee late in January. The union favors legislation providing for federal control of personnel standards, wages, and other working conditions for the USES employes. None of the three pending measures now includes such provisions.

In Print

The National Citizens Committee on the General Motors-United Auto Workers dispute has published the report it drew up, after studying the 700-page transcript of the negotiations between the union and the corporation. The analysis of the proceedings and the committee findings may be obtained without cost from the chairman, Dr. Henry H. Crane, 671 Edison Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.

The December 15 number of *Social Action* is a special issue on "Roads to Full Employment," with articles by spokesmen for labor, industry, and the churches. Price 15 cents from the Council for Social Action, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.

Number 79 of the American Management Association's Personnel Series is "The New Pattern of Labor Relations," by Sam A. Lewisohn of the Miami Copper Company, Prof. Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard University, and Robert J. Watt of the American Federation of Labor. Price 25 cents from the association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 18.

Youth and Jobs

A survey of unemployment among young people in the fourteen-to-eighteen-year age group is being undertaken by the U. S. Children's Bureau, at the request of the Committee of Trade Union Women. According to *The Catholic Charities Review,* "Reports tend to show that the sixteen-to-seventeen-year age group are returning to school in good numbers," but older young people are planning to continue in the labor market.

The U. S. Office of Education announces that the active "Back to School" drive will continue during the current school year. The drive is reported to have met with considerable success, but school officials and interested civic groups feel that further effort is needed to persuade hundreds of thousands of young people who interrupted their education for war work, to return to the classroom for needed schooling and vocational training.

Veterans Preference

After January 1, 1946, preference will go to veterans of this war, both able-bodied and disabled, in 235,000 competitive posts of the New York state and local civil services as a result of adoption of an amendment to the state constitution in the November elections.

New policies embodying several unusual features were inaugurated recently in St. Louis and Detroit. In St. Louis, the civil service commission grants preference to honorably discharged veterans of World War II, provided they meet the minimum requirements imposed in the examination and receive at least a satisfactory grade in the test.

The preference policies of the Detroit civil service commission represent an effort to award preference on a sliding scale, on the basis of individual military records, rather than the customary lump-credit policy. Under the Detroit rules, veterans who achieve a passing grade in an examination can receive up to a maximum of ten points additional credit, depending on three factors: overall length of service; the extent of overseas combat service; decorations awarded for combat service. Disabled veterans receive further credit up to a maximum of five additional points, depending on the extent of their disability.

Public Welfare

The trend of public welfare toward more comprehensive coverage and services is reflected in the report of the American Public Welfare Association's committee on welfare policy, discussed by Elizabeth Wickenden, the APWA's Washington respresentative in the November issue of *Public Welfare.*

The committee's twelve recommendations, most of which are incorporated in the welfare provisions of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, are based on a philosophy which holds that public welfare "represents a basic guarantee by government of minimum standards of human existence below which no one may be permitted to fall." Other factors in this basic philosophy are that the function of public welfare includes both economic aid and social services as inseparable aspects of the job, that the program calls for unified administration at all levels of government, and that "public welfare is a residual function and recognizes the responsibility of government to utilize other primary means to assure security and social well-being."

The committee urges that all welfare programs in which the federal government participates be administered by a single agency at the local, state, and federal levels. The federal administration should be lodged, according to this recommendation, with the Social Security Board, the Federal Security Agency, or in a newly-created Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Emergency relief for unemployment should be a very last measure, for "the only ultimate answer to the problem of the employable person is a job." The committee recommends that provision for unemployment during reconversion be made through the unemployment compensation system and employment measures.

The responsibility of the federal government to participate, through grants-in-aid to states, in financial assistance to all needy persons is asserted. Several recommendations deal with extensions and modifications of present federal aid policies, such as the need for the government to assume larger shares of financial responsibility in poorer states, extension of aid to children in foster homes, payment for social services to those who may not be eligible for financial assistance. Whether or not relief is categorical should be left to the states to decide, the committee feels; so should determining of standards of assistance.

According to Miss Wickenden, the committee's study showed clearly that public welfare is no longer "a series of independent functions grouped together fortuitously for administrative convenience," but has become a basic government service with "common underlying philosophy, professional affiliation and purpose."

In Print

"Common Human Needs," an interpretation for staff in public assistance agencies, by Charlotte Towle, special consultant, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, is listed as Report No. 8 from the bureau. It covers the significance of public assistance and its place in a democracy, common human needs in regard to public assistance provisions, and supervision. Price 25 cents from the superintendent of documents.

Reciprocal Agreement

Old age assistance recipients in New York and New Jersey now are free to move permanently from one state to the other without loss or interruption of payments. A reciprocal agreement concluded between the two states makes this possible. Residence requirements for such cases in New Jersey will be lifted, clients

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being transferred immediately to the old age assistance roles. In New York, where the residence requirement cannot be lifted, clients will be carried on home relief during their first year of residence and the state will pay the costs.

The new arrangement reduces administrative costs, eliminating many investigating and clerical activities on the part of state and local public welfare agencies.

Employment Secured

In the midst of layoffs in some industries, there were still job opportunities for persons of marginal employability, according to the secretary of public assistance in Pennsylvania, when he gave figures in December on public assistance cases closed during the three months following V-J Day. About 2,400 cases were closed in that period because employment with earnings sufficient for complete maintenance was obtained. Most of these cases came from general assistance and aid to dependent children rolls, and included persons who had recovered from illness, children who had reached the age of employability, and mothers who had been able to arrange for care of their children while they were at work.

Health

The advisory health group called in by the State Department to help prepare the resolution (S.J. Res. 89) providing for formation of an international health organization, proposed these functions for such an organization:

Collection of worldwide disease statistics as basis for epidemiological control, standardization and control of drugs and other therapeutic agents, centralization and distribution of health and medical knowledge, and assistance to national health services in controlling diseases at their sources.

The resolution was reported favorably by the Committee on Education and Labor late in November, and passed by the Senate before the holidays.

Integration

The Building Fund of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, in one of a series of pamphlets, "Psychiatry Comes of Age," says that "a completely new conception of the nature and responsibilities of the general hospital is coming about . . . . Tomorrow's hospital will have to integrate the various medical services to provide the patient with total care for all ailments, mental as well as physical . . . . The new emphasis is on keeping the physically sick person where he can get the best psychiatric care, and the mentally or nervously sick where he can get the best physical care."

Civilian Blood Bank

The "Blood and Plasma Exchange of New York, Inc.," an organization formed four years ago for the purpose of making blood and plasma more readily available to patients in civilian hospitals is described in the October 20 issue of *New York Medicine*. Activities of the Exchange have been carried on during the war without public announcement so as to avoid any semblance of competition with the ARC blood donor program.

This non-profit corporation plans to work toward better coordination of facilities and institutions in the New York metropolitan area for obtaining and supplying blood plasma, reduction in cost and increase in supply of blood for hospital patients, support of research projects in operation of blood banks, and training of technical personnel for operation of blood banks.

Currently 150 hospitals are participating in this service. The cost of one pint of blood for transfusion used to be $41. Now a patient may receive a unit of processed blood or plasma without charge, if he arranges with family or friends to reimburse the hospital bank with two units.

The use of whole blood in civilian medicine is expected to increase rapidly and, according to this article, the growing knowledge of blood factors and components has greatly complicated the needs of the modern blood bank, emphasizing the need for a regional exchange system.

Hospital Notes

S. 191 providing for an estimated federal outlay of $700,000,000 for the construction of hospitals and health centers during the next five years passed the Senate just before the Christmas holidays . . . . Current campaigns for New York hospital construction include: Alfred E. Smith Memorial Hospital, $3,000,000; Beekman-Downtown Hospital, $2,750,000; New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, $5,000,000; New York University-Bellevue Medical Center (ultimate goal), $15,000,000; Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York for their building fund, $30,000,000, of which a substantial proportion is to be used for hospital construction.

Twenty-three hospitals in seven western New York counties are joining in a regional experiment in joint planning and development. Rochester Community Fund is putting up $10,000 and the Commonwealth Fund $75,000 to finance the beginning of the project . . . Strain on all medical institutions is expected as a result of an estimated 48,000 medical officers who want to take "refresher" courses after discharge from the service.

Action in Illinois

Over 90,000 people in Illinois are chronic invalids, and an additional 270,000 have impairments of health so serious as to require specialized service from time to time, according to the Interim Report of the Committee to Investigate Chronic Diseases among Indigents, created by the Sixty-third General Assembly of Illinois. Expanded facilities for the care of these invalids is urgently needed, the report states.

Action taken by the Sixty-fourth General Assembly to meet this problem includes: provision for county governments to convert outmoded poorhouses into modern institutions for the chronically ill, both those who are indigent and those who are able to pay; provision for the licensing of nursing homes; appropriation to the Illinois Public Aid Commission for further development of its medical care and nursing home program for chronic invalids among the aged, the blind, and dependent children.

Public Opinion

A recent poll of opinion shows that an overwhelming majority of people prefer to pay (for medical care) in advance, according to a report to the National Physicians Committee by the Opinion Research Corporation, at the committee's annual meeting in November. Fifty-five percent of those interviewed favored a government - sponsored health plan, though when they were asked what kind of plan they personally would prefer, 39 percent favored a group insurance plan; 34 percent, the government plan; and 12 percent, the "doctors' plan," initiated by medical societies.

The same opinion research agency took a national poll of physicians' opinions on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill for Federal Health and found 75 percent opposed to it. Sixty-five percent of the doctors felt that some plan was needed, but 30 percent "flatly stated there was no need for anything to be done about making it easier for people to meet medical care expense."

ARC Advisory Board

The American Red Cross announced in December the appointment of an advisory board on health services to coordinate its activities in the health field. Chairman is Dr. Lewis H. Weed, direc-

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tor of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and chairman of the medical sciences division of the National Research Council. The committee membership is made up of 109 men and women from twenty-five states and the District of Columbia, representing many specialties in the health field. The group was appointed as a result of a special survey of the ARC health program, made in the fall of 1945.

Hospital Survey

All forty-eight states and the District of Columbia have taken some action towards making a survey of their hospital facilities under the program of the Commission on Hospital Care in Chicago, reports the November *Hospital Survey Newsletter*. The commission was established through the American Hospital Association as an independent public service, to study the hospital facilities of the country, with the hope of developing a coordinated national plan of hospital service for the guidance of states and local communities in providing for future hospital needs.

Acting as a clearing house for state surveys, the commission serves as technical consultant, providing work materials and schedules of information for their use.

Among the problems under consideration by the commission in its study are the lack of organic working relationship between hospitals; reluctance to develop hospitals on the basis of community need; lack of provision in general hospitals for the treatment of certain types of physical illness and for mental patients; and wasteful overlapping and competition between hospitals in urban areas, as compared with the poverty of resources in rural areas.

Children

Studies have shown that 20 to 30 percent of the children of alcoholic parents turn out to be alcoholics themselves if brought up during their childhood in their own homes. Yet a recent study of the end result of foster home care by New York's State Charities Aid Association, (105 East 22 Street, New York 10), which included a sample with alcoholic parenthood, showed that none was alcoholic. Altogether, 78 case histories were carefully traced, 36 with a background of parental alcoholism, 11 whose parents were psychotic, 6 where they were both alcoholic and psychotic, and 25 where the parents were regarded as normal. The present average age of the adults included in the study was thirty-one years. As children, they all had been placed in foster homes between twenty-five and thirty years ago. "With few exceptions, they are demonstrably living useful lives and clearly holding up their own end of things." Only 4 of the 78 were found to be seriously maladjusted.

Sponsored by the Social Science Research Council and brought to completion by Dr. Anne Roe of Yale University, the study found strikingly few differences between the adjustments made by those who were placed from the group of alcoholic or psychotic parents and those from normal parents. Noting that many of the children turned out well, even where the foster homes were inadequate, the report suggests that membership in a home which is "accepted" by the community is as important an influence as the quality of the family itself. This makes possible the interplay of integrating forces by "institutions" and "general community standards" outside the home itself.

After Lanham Act

A variety of local and state plans to ensure the continuance of day care centers when Lanham Act funds cease on March 1, is reported in Bulletin No. 1 by the National Committee on Group Care of Children, 119 West 57 Street, New York 19. One governor (California) is calling a special session of the legislature, and several other states are studying the question. City and county authorities and community chests are being asked to appropriate funds to replace the federal subsidy. In Cleveland, mothers' meetings were called in each center and delegates elected to a citywide organization to press for community action.

A long range program of federal grants-in-aid for day care centers was recommended as part of a comprehensive post-war program adopted by the board of directors of the National Federation of Settlements, at its fall meeting in Niagara Falls, N. Y. According to the federation, "most centers are reporting full rosters and long waiting lists, and parents are expressing great concern over the possibility that the program might end."

State Receiving Home

One hundred and seventy-six children were given social, psychological, and educational diagnosis in the first eleven months of operation of the Kansas Receiving Home. First state administered service of its kind, the home was set up as a study home to which juvenile courts, county welfare departments, and other agencies could send children for observation and diagnosis prior to official disposition or commitment. So far, forty-eight counties have used the home. Average length of stay has been thirty days. A few cases have remained longer because the judge or county welfare department was unable to work out necessary placement plans. In 90 percent of the cases, judges and other referring agencies have made determined efforts to carry out the plans recommended by the home.

The Whole Child

To introduce themselves as a new group and to interpret their reason for being to the public, the Citizen's Committee on Children of New York City held a luncheon early in December, featuring as speakers Eleanor Roosevelt and Elsie Bond, New York War Council's director of child care.

The committee, which consists of sixty-eight lay and professional men and women representing many interests in the welfare of children, has been in operation since last summer. Its purpose is to "help in long range planning for the city's children" for whom, this committee feels, there are not enough services, especially preventive services, and "too many gaps between theory and practice." In the first months of its career, the committee has been instrumental in closing several sub-standard institutions and agencies, and has interested itself in the day care programs in the city.

Miss Bond reported on the status of the day care program and told the committee and their guests that she had been instructed by Governor Dewey to say that he would recommend to the 1946 legislature that state aid for child care be continued in the next fiscal year.

State Programs 1946-7

Legislative concentration in forthcoming sessions on the revision of legal provisions relating to adoption, child labor, and crippled children is recommended by the drafting committee of the Council of State Governments.

Many adoption laws have been on the statute books for nearly one hundred years. Not more than one-fourth of the states have laws that "approximate" essential standards. Sixteen years is recommended as the minimum employment age. At present, thirty-two states have a lower minimum. Elimination of court action as a prerequisite to eligibility for service by crippled children is the principal recommendation for this group. The laws of thirteen states still include such a requirement.

Detention Care

Plans to improve detention care should be "pivoted upon the goal of keeping the child in his own home wherever possible, of using a foster home or child care institution where this is not possible, of placing the child in security quarters

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only when it is absolutely necessary," according to a recently issued statement of policies and practices, recommended for detention care by the New York State Department of Social Welfare, Albany, N. Y. Questionnaire study showed a wide variety of foster homes and institutional facilities being used for detention purposes, but that "very few children . . . needed extreme security measures."

Thorough investigation of the whole question of the state's social and fiscal responsibility for the *foster care* of children will be included in the continuing study of the Ostertag Committee, whose interim report was presented to the last session of the legislature.

In Print

Designed as a manual for parents, "Your Child from One to Six" includes among thirty chapter headings such topics as Growth and Development; Food; Clothing; Learning to Eat; Learning to Sleep; Learning Affection and Love; The Value of Play; Thumb Sucking; Children's Questions. One hundred pages. Publication 30 from the U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington 25, D. C.

"Primary Behavior Disorders in Children: Two Case Studies" by staff members of the Jewish Board of Guardians, describes the treatment of two children with behavior disorders, illustrating methods worked out by the staff in collaboration with psychiatrists. Sixty cents from the Family Welfare Association of America, 122 East 22 St., New York 10.

Recreation

February 28, the date scheduled for the closing of the last USO industrial club operated by the YMCA, one of the six member agencies of USO, will bring to an end a four-year program designed to provide recreation and relaxation for thousands of war workers in industrial cities and boom towns. This program was less well known to the American public, which has tended to think of USO as a series of dances and canteens for the armed forces.

"When Millions Migrate," a twenty-page brochure issued by USO-YMCA gives sample pictures of the ninety-some communities into which war production workers swarmed and to which the USO assigned this part of their organization the job of helping alleviate war strains. Changing work shifts, production pressures, long hours of work, poor transportation, inadequate recreation facilities represent a few of the factors producing these strains.

Activities for all ages were organized in these congested areas. In the year 1944-45, over seventy thousand groups met in the Industrial Clubs for such diversions as sports, dances, dramatic and musical programs, children's parties, and sketching classes. An average of some twelve thousand volunteers assisted in planning and conducting these activities and other services.

In keeping with USO's policy of limiting service to war workers for a period of not more than six months following V-J Day, others of the six member agencies are also now engaged in "demobilizing" this program which met such an important wartime need. In many communities the process is one of reconversion rather than demobilization. The townsfolk have discovered that the program can be adapted for peacetime recreation in a way long needed before the war.

War Baby

When the army took over the YWHA building on 110 Street in New York City in 1942, the YMHA, some twenty blocks away, opened its facilities to the membership of the women's organization. This expedient turned out to have produced such a successful program that, several months after the war's end, the two organizations announced their reorganization on a coeducational basis, to be known as the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association.

A neighborhood center program for inadequately-serviced areas of the city, which had been operated by the YWHA, will be continued as a separate program under the same leadership, but will be known as the Jewish Association for Neighborhood Centers.

Alabama Notes

Small counties and communities in Alabama can now develop public recreation facilities, as a result of the passing of an enabling measure in the 1945 state legislature. The measure permits governing bodies of any county or municipality of not more than 100,000 population to create a recreation board. It also stipulates membership qualifications and powers of such a board. Larger communities and counties, covered by previous legislation, have already established public recreation boards and programs.

Thirty Alabama communities have had wartime recreation facilities set up under federal or USO auspices. Many of these communities are now considering ways and means of utilizing these facilities permanently.

In Print

"Youth and Your Community," by Alice G. Weitz, Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 108, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. Price 10 cents. A ten point program for developing a recreation program for the young people of the community.

"Recreation, A National Economic Asset," issued by the Division of Recreation, Office of Community War Services, Federal Security Agency. From the U. S. Government Printing Office. What a recreation program costs, and how it may be an economic asset to a community.

"Long Range Recreation Plan for the Greater Muskegon Area" (Michigan), prepared by the Division of Recreation, Office of War Community Services, Federal Security Agency, published by the Muskegon County War Chest. This is a guide for coordinated development of recreation space and facilities, worked out in relation to the three city areas and two townships making up Greater Muskegon.

Professional

Approximately 200 individuals and twenty-nine colleges and universities have been contacted by the Family Welfare Association of America during the past year in its national program to accelerate its recruiting and scholarship activities. About 10,000 copies of "Family Case Work—A Good Profession" have been prepared and distributed. The subcommittee on scholarship program has recommended standards for the selection of scholarship recipients, and suggests written contracts between agency and student, and agency and school, as well as exchange of information between member agencies regarding scholarship applicants.

In the opinion of the recruitment subcommittee, much recruiting must be done on a local level by community agencies through contacts with schools and newspapers. The experience of the past year has pointed up the need for a continuing program directed toward long range planning, reports the association, which is applying to a foundation for a grant to implement this purpose.

New Degree

Beginning with 1947, the two-year certificate formerly given by the Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Department of Social Economy and Social Research of Bryn Mawr College will be abandoned in favor of a Master of Arts degree in social economy. This will be a two-year degree for social service training, including specialization in social casework, community organization, social research, and public welfare administration. It is hoped that the program in group work,

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dropped during the war, will be reinstituted and that medical social work specialization will also be included. No further one-year degrees will be offered in social economy after the change is made.

Group Work Horizons

Urging that group workers "refine the knowledge gained from the use of group work in new settings and with new groups that have developed during the war," Harleigh B. Trecker and Marion Copleston, writing in the 1944 yearbook of the American Association for the Study of Group Work, point to the opportunities offered by the postwar era with its stresses and tensions. A major aim of group leaders, they hold, should be to expand their goals "to include the development of a willingness to have our country work with other nations for worldwide socially useful goals."

Another author, Lucy P. Carner, characterizes the values of private recreation agencies as providing for "the growth of persons (an essentially democratic concept) through activities and group relationships, and collective aims that may be broadly described as democratic ideals." Without these, she doubts if "private agencies have the right to ask the public for support." In the field of race relations, Miss Carner points out the usefulness of "the strategy of cooperative action and the strategy of pioneering by single agencies that dare move ahead of public opinion."

The yearbook includes, also, a paper by Dorothea F. Sullivan on group work in an institutional setting, and interesting descriptions of current programs for youth in Canada and England.

Social Service Exchange

Through the work of the community integration committee of the New Jersey Welfare Council, social service exchange coverage has been extended during the last few months to four New Jersey counties which had lacked this service. Regional meetings towards the same end will be held in other sections of the state. The committee also plans conferences to encourage proper use of the service by workers in public and private agencies.

Social Work Examiners

The board of social work examiners which is called for by the passing of A.B. 1812, Social Workers Registration Bill, in the California legislature, has been appointed by the governor. Members are Hyman Kaplan, executive director, Federation of Jewish Charities, San Francisco; Zdenka Buben, director, Medical Social Service Bureau, Los Angeles County Health Department; Maurine McKeany, acting dean, School of Social Welfare, University of California; Gardner Bullis, president, California Conference of Social Welfare; Rev. Raymond J. O'Flaherty, executive director, Catholic Welfare Bureau, Los Angeles; Mrs. M. D. Bouchar, Parent-Teachers Association, San Diego; Mrs. Benjamin Warmer, president, State Federation of Women's Clubs, Ontario.

Registration of social workers in California went into effect in September, 1945, having been passed by the legislature in July. This was the third attempt to obtain legislative approval of a registration bill, previous ones having been introduced in 1929 and 1939. The successful bill was so well thought through that it emerged from both houses of the legislature practically unchanged.

Career in Nursing

To help college students decide whether nursing is the field in which they can best express their interests and abilities, "Nursing, A Profession for College Women" has been prepared by the Nursing Information Bureau of the American Nurses' Association in cooperation with the United States Office of Education, the United States Public Health Service, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing, the National League of Nursing Education, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and other nursing organizations. It describes expanding postwar opportunities in the public health field, in nursing education, in institutional nursing, and abroad in liberated countries, as well as preparation required, schools available, salaries, and working conditions. Twenty-five cents from the Nursing Information Bureau, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

National Conference Program

Program suggestion collectors have provided the program committee of the National Conference of Social Work with 623 suggestions representing eighty-nine communities in thirty-five states plus Hawaii and Washington, D. C. Some general subjects which stand out are: problems of and services to returned veterans, alcoholism, problems of reconversion, racial adjustments, place of social work in the international picture, interpretation, adoptions, problems of public assistance, problems in administration. Further announcements about the program will appear in the February *Survey Midmonthly*.

People and Things

Paul V. McNutt returns to the Philippine Islands as High Commissioner, an office he held from 1937 to 1939. During the war years, he has been Federal Security Administrator since the agency was created and chairman of the War Manpower Commission during its entire life. Succeeding him as Federal Security Administrator is Watson B. Miller, assistant administrator since 1941. Mr. Miller's previous experience included eighteen years as national rehabilitation director with the American Legion.

Dr. James A. Doull has resigned as Elizabeth Severance Professor of Public Health at Western Reserve University School of Medicine, as of March 31, 1946, to join the regular corps of the U. S. Public Health Service. He will be in charge of international health relations in the office of the surgeon general. According to the November issue of *Ohio Public Health*: "The appointment is said to be in anticipation of the establishment of a new international health organization in the near future to take over and extend the functions of the health sections of the League of Nations."

The American Cancer Society has announced the appointment of Edwin J. MacEwan as administrative director of the society. Mr. MacEwan was formerly executive secretary of the Quincy (Mass.) Community Fund.

Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, director of Memorial Hospital, has been named to the directorship of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. The institute will be built as an integrated unit of the hospital. Alfred P. Sloan, whose gift of $4,000,000 through the Sloan Foundation made the institute possible, has been elected chairman of the board of the institute and executive committee.

The Red Cross has announced the appointment of James T. Nicholson as vice-chairman in charge of insular and foreign operations, succeeding Richard F. Allen, who retired on November 1. Dr. Carl J. Potthoff, for the past eight years professor of biological science and public health at the University of Minnesota, has joined the Red Cross staff as director of first aid and associate medical director. On temporary duty with the Red Cross since last August, Dr. Potthoff prepared a new instructor's manual for the revised first aid textbook now being published by the Red Cross.

David W. Haynes, executive secretary of the Staten Island (N.Y.) Social Service has been appointed general director of the Travelers Aid Society of New York, succeeding Katherine E. Young.

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Prior to his Staten Island position, Mr. Haynes was associated with the Department of Public Assistance of Philadelphia and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and also lectured at the New York School of Social Work.

Lisle Burroughs, recently returned from a year overseas as regional director for the Caribbean area of the United Seamen's Service, has been named to the directorship of the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Veterans Service Center. His previous experience included both community organization and social work.

Savel Zimand resigned his position as director of the Bureau of Health Education in New York City's Health Department to become executive director of the New York City Cancer Committee. Mr. Zimand was co-author with Professor C.-E. A. Winslow, of "Health under the 'El'." In announcing the appointment, Dr. John C. A. Gerster, chairman of the committee, stated that "The Cancer Committee contemplates educational activities which we hope will be so impellingly effective that they will create a general awareness of the widespread prevalence of the disease, of the fact that medical science has definite and well-proven means to deal with it, and of the danger of delay in examination and treatment."

New head of the Girl Scout Camp Bureau is Catherine T. Hammett, recently returned from overseas service with UNRRA, to which she was loaned by the Girl Scout organization last year. While with UNRRA, Miss Hammett worked in refugee camps in Egypt and Palestine and with the welfare division of the Greek mission.

Floyd Hunter has been appointed executive director of the Social Planning Council of Atlanta (Ga.). He has been associate regional director of USO in Georgia since 1943, and previously executive director of the Council of Social Agencies in Indianapolis.

News from UNRRA

The Community Service Society of New York City has granted leave of absence to Marjorie Stauffer, supervisor of the Jefferson District Office, who will go to China as relief administration specialist for UNRRA. She will assist in developing relief, welfare, and rehabilitation programs suitable to the needs of China.

Albert C. Comanor, former general case supervisor of the Jewish Social Service Bureau in Pittsburgh, has gone to China with UNRRA. He has been in the armed forces for the past two years.

Madeline D. Ross, who has done both writing and sketching for *Survey Midmonthly*, is now editing *Team News* for UNRRA at Frankfurt, Germany. A house organ for the displaced persons field staff in Germany and Austria, the paper is published in French and English.

Retired

Mary E. Boretz, after twenty-seven years as director of the Foster Home Bureau of the Jewish Child Care Association of New York, an affiliate of the New York Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. From the beginning of her work with the Bureau, Miss Boretz championed the placing of children in foster homes where they could develop normally, despite opposition from community leaders who favored institutional care. She was also one of the founders of the Child Welfare League of America. She will continue as a voluntary consultant to the Jewish Child Care Association.

John P. Plover, chief of the division of probation and placement of the California Youth Authority, after forty-two years of service in the probation field. Mr. Plover initiated the publication *Probation News*, while with the Youth Authority.

Conventions

National convention of the American Camping Association will be held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, February 13-15, 1946. The convention theme is "The Contribution of Camping to Social Progress."

Meeting for the first time since 1940, the YWCA's of the USA will convene in Atlantic City, March 2-8. Approximately 3,000 delegates from over 1,000 YWCA's in the country are expected to attend.

Stowaways

Boy mascots smuggled aboard ship by returning servicemen create a unique problem for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which goes far beyond the legal technicalities of admission. Discouraging excessive publicity, the service has been enlisting the cooperation of child guidance clinics and social agencies in working out constructive plans for the future of these children. Temporary living quarters are found for the boys, pending investigation of their cases. If the boys are orphans without interested relatives in this country and are considered worthy of a place in our American life, they will eventually be placed in suitable permanent homes.

Cost of Living

"Low income families must pay two or three times as much for certain clothing items as compared to 1937," according to a recent survey made by home economics consultants of the Community Service Society of New York. The rise is attributed to a shift by manufacturers to higher-priced lines and the upgrading of available garments. The most significant price increases were in women's and children's lines. The society has increased its monthly clothing allowances for the families under its care, as a result of the findings.

Faculty Appointments

Ruth Lewis and Elsie Huseman of the George Warren Brown School of Social Work (Washington University, St. Louis) have been promoted to professor of medical social work and assistant professor of social case work, respectively. Mary Hester, formerly executive of the Family and Children's Service of Grand Rapids, has also been appointed assistant professor of social case work. Helen Hayden, head of the Kansas City Branch of the school, has been made associate professor of social work.

Elected

At its November meeting, the national board of the American Association of Social Workers elected to its executive committee: Irene Conrad, president; Harriett Bartlett, first vice-president; Earl Parker, treasurer; Helen Hubbell, Clarence Pretzer, John Charnow, and Alton Linford.

In Memoriam

In memory of Caroline Zachry, who died last February, the institute which she founded in 1939 will be known as the Caroline Zachry Institute of Human Development. It was established as a center for teachers, doctors, nurses, and social workers, in order that they might learn from each other in their work for children. Illustrative of its philosophy is the article by Lawrence K. Frank, its director, on page 3 of this issue.

Deaths

HELEN D. PIGEON, secretary of the American Parole Association, in September. Miss Pigeon conducted a number of surveys and studies for the American Probation Association and for the Public Welfare Departments of Indiana and Pennsylvania. She was the author of "Probation and Parole, A Study Manual," published by the association.

In Richmond on October 14, DR. HUGH CARTER HENRY, aged seventy, Virginia's first state hospital commissioner. During his long period of service at Central State Hospital for Colored in Petersburg, he trained many students in the care and treatment of mental disease among Negroes.

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BOOK REVIEWS

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL WELFARE, by Wayne McMillen. University of Chicago Press. $4.75.

THIS IS AN UNUSUALLY SIGNIFICANT volume because it is the first treatment of the subject with just this scope and focus, and because it will be useful to student, teacher, and practitioner alike. It is also timely, because community organization has an important role to play in connection with the most urgent problem facing civilization today. The Frankenstein atom bomb, with its attendant problems of control and handling, has dramatically highlighted the need for perfecting techniques of "intergroup" relations. This book's careful exposition of the skills involved in helping groups establish larger units of common interest, and channels for effective group action for the common welfare, could scarcely have appeared at a more opportune time.

The author draws a clear distinction between the *process* of community organization and the *field* of social planning, and urges utilization of the process by agencies in all fields of social work.

The first section of the book presents a detailed documentation of much of the "common knowledge" of community organization technique. Mr. McMillen skillfully points up the concept that the social worker must become more "intent upon the solution of social problems, and less of a technician skilled in methods of adapting individuals to the status quo." He makes a nice case against the philosophy of "passivity" in community organization which, in his opinion, means denying that a professional method of community organization exists.

The importance of using the trained observation of the caseworker in developing basic data about community welfare needs is touched upon, reminding us that community organization cannot mature as a professional process until it is securely based on systematic recording and analysis of facts, rather than on informal generalizations drawn from random observation.

The second half of the book is a review of some of the history of the social planning field, and a description of the various types of specialized coordinating and planning agencies—local, state, and national. In discussing the possible development of some new form of planning organization to supplant the present councils, Mr. McMillen emphasizes the need for an accelerated tempo of accomplishment, citing as evidence the fact that councils "have been predominately serviceable in influencing developments in the field of private social work."

This latter assertion is contrary to the findings of a study of Public Agency-Council Relationships now being made by Community Chests and Councils, Inc., involving statistical data from 113 cities and intensive case studies of 21 councils. The study shows abundant evidence of effective and significant council influence on public social work, in such ways as establishing public health, welfare, and recreation departments, and raising standards of personnel.

A fine selection of supplementary readings and documents (which happily are not relegated to fine print in an appendix) add greatly to the substance of the book and to its usefulness as a tool of teaching.

ESTHER M. MOORE
Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF WOMEN: A PSYCHOANALYTIC INTERPRETATION. Vol. II Motherhood, by Helene Deutsch, M.D. Grune & Stratton. $5.

IN THIS BOOK EVERY STEP IN THE physiology and psychology of motherhood is painstakingly analyzed from the initial coitus to old age. The same careful scrutiny is given to the problems of the sterile woman, of unmarried and adoptive mothers, of stepmothers, mothers-in-law, and grandmothers. It is an exhaustive study.

The author, in this second volume on the psychology of women, gives a perfunctory nod of recognition to environment, to social and cultural factors, but in general she still follows the strict Freudian line. We meet the familiar traumas and guilt feelings, the usual fondness for portentous terms to describe very simple human matters. Motherhood becomes, somewhat grimly, "service to the species" and a woman's sense of fatherly tenderness in her husband gives her "interiorized social security."

The joys and rewards of maternity are vividly painted, but alongside this is another picture of a creature eternally torn between masculinity and femininity, between narcissism and masochism, motherliness and eroticism. Unquestionably, psychological motherhood is "a very complicated structure," but the prospective mother may be unduly alarmed when she reads: "There is hardly a woman in whom the normal psychic conflicts do not result in a pathological distortion, at some point, of the biologic process of motherhood."

Moreover, the woman who has grown up in dread of the menopause will scarcely be reassured on hearing that it is a "partial death."

In the words of another woman writer: "One would think that womanhood was merely a disease!"

To this reviewer the most valuable aspect of the book is its emphasis on the importance of a woman's relation to her own mother: that this relationship is crucial for the psychological problems of her pregnancy and of her reproductive function as a whole.

MARGARET NORDFELDT, M.D.
New York City

KENTUCKY: DESIGNS FOR HER FUTURE, edited by Howard W. Beers. University of Kentucky Press. $1.35.

THE BIRTHDATE OF THE COMMONwealth of Kentucky was June 1, 1792, and within the 153 years since then, many histories, legends, and romances have been written about the "grand old Commonwealth." But until 1945 no one had put together any such thoughtful and sympathetic plan as can be found in this volume.

The idea of such a book was conceived by H. L. Donovan, the president of the University of Kentucky, inspired by the successful results of a conference of the faculty representing fields of agriculture, chemistry, education, economics, geology, history, and sociology "for the purpose of discussing Kentucky in prospect." The early conferences were held before postwar planning became so popular a pastime. Howard Beers, professor of rural sociology, was asked to assume the editorship of a volume "that might have value in charting a course for the state in the world of tomorrow."

While the book is directed primarily at those living in the state who are, of course, those mainly responsible for its future, Kentuckians anywhere will find it good reading, as will also the inhabitants of other rural states, north or south, who are interested in improving their *status quo*.

Pointers to the future are based on facts of today, and stress is put upon the necessity of utilizing Kentucky's great natural resources, with vivid description of the material at present unused. Two questions run through each chapter: What are the main problems to be solved in order that citizens of the state may use their resources more effectively? and, Are there ways recognized by competent authorities to attack these problems?

This sensible paragraph in the closing chapter might well be a foundation for

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social planning for any state in the union. "Designs for the future of Kentucky cannot be submitted in final form now or at any other time. Social planning is a task that the workers and leaders of each generation must pass on to others who replace them. Arduously clearing and building, the pioneers began it all, and their successors labored with undiminished zeal. But the generation that takes this commonwealth from war to peace must work as hard as the pioneers and with more attention to planning. In the twentieth century, man's affairs are many-threaded; they can be snarled and tangled, or woven artfully into fabrics of orderly design."

Paris, Ky. NELL WHALEY

THE SHAPING OF PSYCHIATRY BY WAR, by John Rawlings Rees, M.D. Norton. $2.50.

THIS BOOK BY BRIGADIER REES, consulting psychiatrist to the British army, and medical director of the Tavistock Clinic, London, is the result of the eleventh annual Salmon Memorial Lectures given at the New York Academy of Medicine. Divided into three chapters: "The Frontiers Extend," "Opportunities Emerge," "The Way Ahead," and a summary appendix labeled "The Tasks of Psychiatry," it covers medical care in general and psychiatric care in particular, for the armed forces and civilians.

Although the author discusses some specific psychiatric techniques in screening and vocational guidance of military personnel, and the treatment of neuroses (the psychoses have been relatively few and unimportant) in the British army during the war years, this is essentially a progressive, philosophical book on mental hygiene.

Many of the views presented have been expressed for years by some American social workers, including Porter Lee, Mary Richmond, Edith Abbott, Dorothy Kahn, Eduard Lindeman, Kenneth Pray, Bertha Reynolds, and others. Of particular interest to social workers are remarks such as: "Welfare is inseparable from medicine, and in any planning for health services for the future it must be recognized that welfare procedures, as an extension of medical social services, must play a part. . . . We are talking a great deal about social medicine in these days. Psychiatry is largely social medicine and it is certainly true that social medicine is mainly psychiatry. . . ."

Throughout, the author urges the implementation of the casework approach, but appears to be unfamiliar with casework practice in America and with the accepted differences and similarities of social work and sociology. In his overenthusiasm he gives the impression that well-trained psychiatrists will have the answers to major and minor personality problems, and to problems of social service, employment, economics, national and international politics, education as well.

JOSEPH ANDRIOLA
Assistant Director, Community Welfare Council, San Diego

MY CARAVAN OF YEARS, by Goldie Stone. Bloch Publishing Co. $2.75.

TOO FEW BOOKS HAVE BEEN WRITTEN that deal with the techniques of Americanization. This is such a book and will be welcomed by thousands of social workers, particularly those in the group work field who have been for years dealing with the first and second generation of the foreign born.

The story, full of warm, human interest, is told by a Jewish girl who came to the United States as an immigrant at the age of sixteen. There are interesting passages about the Old World, such as the one describing the friendship between the author's father and a Greek Catholic bishop.

Experiences of the author's life in the second largest American city are described in the next section. Negative values of Americanization activities in our public schools and the manner of teaching English to the foreign born are discussed. Miss Stone was shocked at the lack of pedagogical judgment shown at night school. A scowling Polish stevedore was called upon to read from a textbook. He thrust out his jaw aggressively and read: "Does the pretty black cat like the white milk? Yes, the pretty black cat does like the white milk."

She closes the book with the following: "If these words and thoughts seem inadequate, then I can plead only this, that out of my love for America and of its great and liberal institutions do I speak, for if the years have given me, an immigrant, the right to call myself a little part of American life, then the years have given me a blessed thing indeed."

PHILIP L. SEMAN
Jewish People's Institute, Chicago

MUNICIPAL RESEARCH BUREAUS— A STUDY OF THE NATION'S LEADING CITIZEN-SUPPORTED AGENCIES, by NORMAN N. GILL. Foreword by Dr. Lent D. Upson. American Council on Public Affairs. $3 cloth; $2.50 paper.

IN 1888, JAMES BRYCE STATED, "THERE is no denying that the government of cities is the one conspicuous failure of the United States." Since that date there have been continuous efforts by citizens to improve municipal government and today, happily, in spite of some shadowy spots, we can point with pride to the results achieved.

"Municipal Research Bureaus" is a study of a movement which, since 1906 when it was born, has played a leading part in raising the level of local governmental administration.

Citizen efforts in the latter part of the nineteenth century to remove "the shame" of our cities, usually took the direction of electing reform administrations, but these waves of interest and enthusiasm did not endure and the local governments reverted to form. It was not until 1906 that the first serious effort was organized in New York City to improve city government by getting at fundamentals. This finally resulted in the organization of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research.

Mr. Gill's volume is based largely on a detailed study of twenty "independent municipal research bureaus." It discusses the activities of these agencies, their methods of operation, the composition of their boards of trustees, their source and amount of financial support, professional staffs, and the type of citizen education carried on by the bureaus. In his final chapter, Mr. Gill leaves no doubt of the value of the bureaus, and at the same time points out how they can be more useful and more nearly reach their potentialities.

Knowing the fundamental contribution made by these agencies, one would wish that a history of the movement might be written—a three dimensional story which would interpret the significance of its place in the life of our country. It is worthy of a story for a wider public than would be interested in a typical municipal research bureau report. ARCH MANDEL
Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

AFTER-CONDUCT OF DISCHARGED OFFENDERS, by Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck, Macmillan. $2.50.

THIS IS VOL. V IN ENGLISH STUDIES in Criminal Science. It is a review of the authors' now classic studies in the later histories of Massachusetts offenders after they had had the benefits of socialized court procedures, psychiatric clinics, probation, and parole. The Gluecks pioneered in this research field beginning with their "500 Criminal Careers" appearing in 1930. They pointed the way to scientific rather than propagandistic evaluation of results of society's treatment of the offender.

There will be little new to the reader who has followed the succession of books giving the histories of the individuals concerned in successive five-year periods. For those unacquainted with them, the present treatment is a handy summary.

"500 Criminal Careers" started a wave of pessimism. If most of the study group were so disorganized, unstable, uneducated, untrained vocationally; if the great proportion did *not* become law-abiding, then what is wrong with, and what is the

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use of, all our institution and agency programs? Over 80 percent of the offenders continued delinquent or criminal patterns five years later. Were our treatment methods bankrupt?

But when these same men and women were followed up five years later, and again five years after that, a new fact emerged. Criminality sloughed off gradually and a plateau was reached in the curve for recidivism. Was maturation in itself a factor, the Gluecks ask? Did our treatment help?

The researches made important contributions if they did no more than establish that individuals with certain disorganizing factors in their personal and family backgrounds recidivate more often than those lacking the factors; that criminality, given benign factors in the environment and personality of the individual, tends to run its course and peter out. The studies helped us take stock of our treatment programs. And of immense value was the demonstration of how to do research in penology. DAVID DRESSLER

Executive Director,
New York State Division of Parole

HOW SHALL I TELL MY CHILD?, by Dr. Belle S. Mooney. Cadillac. $2.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME EMPHASIZES THE practical aspects of sex instruction. It begins with a chapter on the history of sex education and the controversy among church, school, and home as to their respective responsibilities with respect to sex education. Chapters II and III cite "questions" by children and parents, giving exhaustive answers.

Dr. Mooney emphasizes that children should become accustomed to the use of correct anatomical terms, but many of her suggested "answers" sound pompous and complicated. This chapter suffers to an unusual degree from the common dilemma of those who attempt to use the question and answer method in discussing sex education, namely, the difficulty of suggesting a satisfactory answer to a question plucked out of its context. That context is not only the age of the child, his personality, intelligence, previous knowledge and experience, and his relationship with the parent of whom the question is asked. It is also the parent's own emotional attitudes and experience, to say nothing of the time, place, and appropriateness of the question and the secondary meanings it may have for that particular child. This chapter will be disappointing to the parent seeking an easy, natural approach in this important sector of his child's development. The simple answer to "What Is a Premature Baby?" for example, is buried in a third of a page of discussion which includes an explanation of incubator babies and the resultant decrease in infant mortality.

Twenty-five out of the fifty-six quoted parents' questions, relate to the desirability of giving sex instruction rather than to the means of giving it, which suggests that the author feels that her thesis needs to be defended.

The final chapter, "The Age for Sex Education," is the best in the book, and the only one which really discusses sex "education" rather than sex "instruction." It does, however belatedly, attempt to relate sex education to the whole process of the child's personality development from infancy to adulthood, and to recognize other factors of emotional environment and development which go into the growth of wholesome attitudes towards sex and marriage.

RUTH A. MATSON

Cleveland Heights, Ohio

THE WAR AND MENTAL HEALTH IN ENGLAND, by James M. Mackintosh, M. D. Commonwealth Fund. 85 cents.

THIS IS A BROAD REVIEW OF THE PROBlem of mental health in England during the years 1939-1943, when the very existence of the nation was a matter of grave doubt.

The author describes at great length, and quite amusingly, the "minor horrors" of the war—varied shortages, lack of repairs, lack of materials, long queues of people standing in line, the dictatorial attitudes of grocers and butchers, the difficulty in rationing—as well as the actual horrors of the bombings.

In the second chapter, Dr. Mackintosh describes the various methods undertaken by the British government in evacuating civilians and especially children from areas exposed to bombing. He states that when careful provisions were made for proper foster homes for children in the country, where homes of the foster parents were very much like the homes of the real parents, there was little psychological damage. In many cases, it was much better to evacuate even the small children into good homes than leave them with very anxious neurotic parents.

The author takes issue with the statements by Anna Freud that children who remained with their parents in the danger zones showed less psychological damage than similar groups of children who had been evacuated. He points out that this was true in the case of neurotic children who were brought to Anna Freud, and not with the large groups of normal children. There were very few problems in those cases where the real parents maintained active contacts with their own children in the country, and visited them frequently. The real problems were those children who left the slums, who became attached to the foster parents and to country life, and refused to return to their own homes.

The author stresses the role of psychiatric social workers in proper placement and follow-up of children in the foster homes. In the last chapter, "Mobilization for Peace," he makes a plea for coordinated mental hygiene in England with proper training of personnel.

It is a sound, sensible review, illustrating the competence with which the British have handled their problems.

San Francisco J. S. KASANIN, M.D.

YOUR PROBLEM—CAN IT BE SOLVED? by Dwight J. Bradley. Macmillan. $2.

THE AUTHOR COURAGEOUSLY BEGINS with the theory that "everyone and his brother have their problems," and that they have a "right to look with expectancy for . . . some solution of their problems which will give them a belief in the victorious possibilities of life". He frankly states the book is "for those who wish to solve their problems" and for those "intelligent enough to recognize a problem when they see it." He does recognize, however, that some of us live contentedly in a fool's paradise thinking we have no problems.

Mr. Bradley has a humble approach in his desire to help people solve their difficulties. He believes if anyone's problem is solved rightly, the solution must be achieved in accordance with "God's law," and "because you cannot know beforehand precisely what God's will is in each particular situation, you will understand that you cannot tell beforehand just what the right solution must be. You have to depend on God by identification with and by commitment to his purposes. And then you must wait to see how things come out."

For one of perhaps less faith the author states it differently on another page: "How, then, may you know that the solution is right? You may know this if the solution leads to a sense of freedom in your soul and to a conviction that your new freedom is ordered within the great structure of moral law by which the whole universe is held together."

In looking for a counselor, the author warns that you will be limited to one of six types: a trusted friend, a priest, minister or rabbi, a physician, a psychiatrist, a trained social worker, or a professional consultant whose outlook and training combine in a measure the special qualities of all the other five. Should you have access to such a paragon as the last, do not feel too fortunate, for Mr. Bradley warns in the final chapter that "problems once solved do not necessarily stay solved." JOSEPHINE STRODE

Director of Casework
Children's Home Society of Florida

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CLINICAL PASTORAL TRAINING. 167 pp. $1. Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. *Papers of the National Conference on Clinical Training in Theological Education.*

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EXPERIMENTS IN DEMOCRACY. 77 pp. Single copies free of charge. USO Division of the National Board YWCA, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22. *Achievements in good interracial practices.*

IT IS AGAINST THE LAW. 6 pp. 5 cents. Published jointly by International Labor Defense, 112 East 19 Street, New York 3, and National Negro Congress, 307 Lenox Avenue, New York 27. *A tabulation of all New York State laws against race discrimination.*

RACE RIOTS AREN'T NECESSARY, by Alfred McClung Lee, in cooperation with the American Council on Race Relations. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. *How to spot danger signals and to organize for action.*

WILL NEGROES GET JOBS NOW? by Herbert R. Northrup. 32 pp. 10 cents. Pamphlet Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. *Looks at the Negro's employment prospects; suggests methods to curb discrimination.*

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